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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Something for Pondering
World Theme: Suspense
Essay on Willing Workers

¶ **Sir Edward Beatty's Questions**—Not long since, in London, Sir Edward Beatty of Canada addressed himself to Youth. Reading his speech one's wish grows that each citizen in every nation might take his message to heart. Read and reread: "Is it not possible," he asks, "that we have been too eager to make material progress—too ready to think that some ingenious trick of legislation, or some splendid attempt at development of natural wealth might be the key to national success? Have we tried the slower road of building our characters as individuals and our character as a nation? Have we tried, with grim determination, the slow and painful process of making the nation better by making its people better? Have we not, perhaps, in seeking short cuts to making the nation great, rich, wise and happy, forgotten that national greatness, wealth, wisdom and happiness can but be the resultant and the sum of these qualities in the citizen?" Pertinent questions. Have we? Have you? Have I?

¶ **Old World High-light**—Sweeping down from the Brenner Pass on rails guarded against any "unfortunate incident," comes Reichsführer Hitler. Rome greets him with a $20,000,000 celebration. No Roman general ever returned to a greater simulation of enthusiasm. And so begins a week heavily charged with homage, heavily loaded with diplomatic dynamite. The routine visits to Roman shrines, the pageantry, the military display, hold the eyes of the multitudes and gratify the thirst for dramatics. But behind the pomp and circumstance the world is aware of hidden forces, unpredictable wills.

• **Adolf Hitler** and Benito Mussolini confer. Over their talks hover grave eventualities, symbolized by dove and sword. In all of Italy's pageantry-filled past there resides no outward show so potent with drama as the quiet conversations which take place between these two men of humble beginnings during lulls in the festivities.

• **What do they discuss?** No one knows. But such questions as these await answers: Will Germany come into a Franco-British-Italo-Polish security agreement? What will the Reichsführer do about Czechoslovakia? What will the two dictatorships do about Spain? What regarding colonies? the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Comintern pact? pan-Germanistic Danubian ambitions? Italian African plans? the Rome-Berlin axis? • Today's development in Europe magnifies the drama of suspense, as the world awaits answers while authoritarian lips whisper into authoritarian ears.

¶ **Paris Counts Its Change**—Fraught with similarly grave possibilities, but losing dramatic force by its habit of repetition, the French franc is spotlighted in the news. Premier Daladier, Foreign Minister Bonnet, and Finance Minister Marchandeau work all night, emerge into the gray dawn, repair to a cabinet meeting at which, it is predicted, a new devaluation of the franc is to be decided. Back of the decision lie long conversations with officials and financiers in America and Britain and the possibility of an agreement on a new monetary policy by the three powers.

¶ **Johnny Get Your Gun**—The United States Senate votes two-to-one for the Administration's naval expansion program, and in so doing automatically announces to the world that Uncle Sam has rolled up his trousers and intends to wade into the world's naval building race. • One can condone the idea of an armed preparedness for protection, if with it goes a thrice-armed preparation for peaceward trustworthiness, tolerance and restraint.

¶ **Another Midget Essay**—We read in the New York Times: "No matter what business may have been in most theaters, the exhibitors of 'Snow White' have not had to lay off a single dwarf." The thought is arresting. That droll seven of Walter Disney's picture play whistle while they work as effectively, artistically and financially, as ever well-paid actors on a legitimate stage. They tire not, neither do they lag, and never do they shirk. Expressions of their creator's imagination, representations of mental concepts, they demand nothing for themselves, yet produce much enjoyment, much wealth. They illustrate a valuable lesson. Available to the consciousness of all of us is a teeming multitude of right ideas awaiting expression. We may day-dream them away. We may discard them in favor of counterfeits. We may lackadaisically mull them, spasmodically consider them, or, like the cautious possessor of one talent, we may bury them—and lose them. But among us will be wise servants who recognize that right ideas are valuable possessions—possessions which, as we give them expression, give us proportionate returns. Such will confess that the key to the treasure house of supply is: "Keep the right ideas employed."

Latin America Offers Opportunity—and Risk

By a Staff Artist

Anastasio Somoza

Nicaragua Five and a Half Years Ago Symbolized Latin-American Distrust of the United States. Today All This Is Changed. Intervention Is Ended. The Marines Are a Memory. President Somoza Now Wants for Nicaragua More Material Aid Than the United States Is Willing to Grant. Recently Nicaragua Had to Buy Rifles in Italy Because the United States Would Not Sell

Latin America: For New World or Old
Third of 12 Daily Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just completed a 20,000-mile aerial survey of Latin America

This year several additional American cruise ships went to South America. Many more tourists therefore came to know the indescribable blues of Chilean and Argentine lakes. The lake district of the southern Andes differs from Switzerland, but is in no way inferior.

Snow-capped Osorno with its ski slopes above Lake Todos los Santos is fully comparable to Fujiyama. After living two years in Switzerland and visting Japan, this writer would head straight for the unspoiled southland of Chile if he had a long vacation prospect.

The New World is still fresh and invigorating. If the United States can no longer push westward to new frontiers, there are frontiers to spare in South America. Explorers say there is more unexplored land in Brazil than in any other part of the world. Venezuela has stores of iron and of diamonds, of oil and of undeveloped foodstuffs, as yet only dimly known.

If stubborn unemployment for millions rolls a stone on the morale of North America, South America needs and seeks more hands to develop a rich new continent. There are roads by the thousands of miles to be built. While WPA workers clean weeds from beside concrete highways in the United States, the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Federal Regulation of Radio Upheld in Reply to Sarnoff

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP) — A member of the Federal Communications Commission assailed the recent criticism by David Sarnoff, President of Radio Coporation of America, of Government control of the radio industry, here last night.

"Mr. David Sarnoff's attack on Government regulation," said George Henry Payne, a Republican member of the Commission, "is amazing not only because of its disregard of the facts and its defiance of public opinion, but because it is evidence of the organized movement of the radio monopoly to mold public opinion to its will, and to control, not only the radio industry, but the regulatory body known as the Federal Communications Commission."

Speaking at the National Academy of Broadcasting, Mr. Payne said that "there is not a word of apology (in Mr. Sarnoff's speech) for the blood-curdling programs that do harm to children, nor for the character of the programs that have been described in so many places as moronic and fit only for the intellect of a child of twelve. Heretofore, every attempt to reform radio broadcasting, or to loosen its control on the Government regulatory body has been fought in secret by the arrogant lobby which Mr. Sarnoff helps to maintain in Washington. Now apparently the fight is to be continued in the open by Mr. Sarnoff himself.

Investigation Urged

"The only effective answer to Mr. Sarnoff is the long needed congressional investigation.

"Mr. Sarnoff contends that the broadcaster has the right to take any profits he can squeeze out of broadcasting, and, in order to avoid taxation, he compares the service rendered by the broadcaster to the personal services of the doctor and the lawyer. He claims for broadcasting the same freedom of action as is enjoyed by the press under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"Mr. Sarnoff has unfortunately forgotten several important facts and has made several gross assumptions which are not justified by these facts. He has forgotten, for example, that the doctor, the lawyer, and the press do not enjoy the use of valuable frequencies belonging to the public, frequencies which are limited in number by the immutable laws of nature.

Radio and Risks

"The publisher of a newspaper risks his own capital; the broadcaster works on velvet furnished to him by the Government.

"The worst mistake Mr. Sarnoff has made was to call broadcasting a personal service similar to that ren-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Big Navy Bill Provides For 185 New Ships

But Achievement of Plans Depends on Congress Voting Funds
Spurs Arms Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The Senate's decisive 2-to-1 vote in favor of the Administration's naval expansion program today committed the Unied States to a position in the world naval race second only ao that of Britain, and served notice to other nations, particularly Japan, that it intends to hold that place by a sustained program of warship building.

The Senate approved the measure by 56 to 28 votes. Democrats split 49 in favor and 17 against. Republicans split evenly, seven on each side. Two Farmer-Laborites, one Independent, and one Progressive made up the balance of 28 opposition votes.

For all practical purposes these votes ended whatever question there has been as to whether the United States would embark on a major naval rearmament program. The House has already passed the measure by a 3-to-1 majority. Minor differences in the two bills will be ironed out in Committee, and it will then be signed by the President.

Vast Program Mapped

The measure has been described as a $1,156,000,000 bill which will add 46 warships, 26 auxiliaries and 950 airplanes to the size of the American navy. This description is far from satisfactory. It does authorize this amount of increase above existing authorizations, but the figures mentioned are only a small proportion of what will actually be built for the American navy during the next ten years if the program involved in it is actually carried out.

It is impossible to describe exactly what will happen under this new naval limit. The existing plans may be changed drastically by future developments of either domestic or foreign character. A new naval conference, or future unwillingness of Congress to provide money, would both prevent fruition of the plan. But, if all circumstances should work out in harmony with the basic naval plan, then the new bill would result over a ten year period in the building not of 46 warships, but of probably nearer 185.

What the bill does is set a new top

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Hitler Seeks Italian Military Aid? Duce Seen Firm Against Closer Tie

Each Dictator endeavors to impress other as they begin talks in Rome—First test for Italo-British understanding

By Paul Cremona
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 4—Italy's Duce and Germany's Führer began their political conversations today in an atmosphere that leaves no doubt of the effort of each partner in the Rome-Berlin axis to impress the other.

The large number of ministers, political advisers and experts who have come to Rome with the Führer has not failed to attract attention, and observers are seeking the motives, implications, and possible results of this contact between the two dictators who share the gravest responsibility for the preservation of European peace.

There is no doubt that Germany is anticipating most important political results from the meeting of the partners in the Rome-Berlin axis. There are broad hints that Germany would welcome a close military understanding with Fascist Italy, similar to that which now exists between the two Western Democratic countries and there is even some talk that the Führer might attempt to sow in Rome the seeds of a formal military alliance between the Third Reich and Imperial Italy. In Italian quarters, however, the prevailing view is that Signor Mussolini will give no fresh commitments and that he will not go beyond a general reaffirmation of the existence and solidarity of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Test of British Treaty

All Fascists who had hailed with so much satisfaction the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian agreement realize that it is facing its first test and they consider that the Duce has no desire to compromise the beneficial results of that pact by agreeing to follow a policy openly in contrast with the spirit of that accord. He is in an excellent bargaining position and if, as he has often proclaimed, his ultimate aim is the establishment of peace in Europe he cannot but advise moderation to Herr Hitler and urge him to follow his example in seeking a settlement with Britain.

Everybody in this country is aware that while the Rome-Berlin Axis, so far as the official attitude of the Fascist Government is concerned, still remains the fundamental basis of Italy's foreign policy, the popular feeling toward National Socialist Germany has greatly changed since Austrian Anschluss was accomplished, and is today less friendly than official appearances indicate.

But Signor Mussolini still attaches great importance to this Axis, which he considers as appropriate to fulfill Italian aspirations, although the Duce's approach to European problems is today substantially different from that of some years ago. He won't rejoin Italy's former allies in any front they may constitute against Germany, nor will be become a tool in Hitler's hands to play Germany's interests in Europe.

Seeks Western Accord

His great objective is an accord among the four great Western European powers on lines of his Four-Power Pact of 1933, which alone could secure a general appeasement. In the view of competent observers, Italo-German relations are bound to be affected by the improvement between Rome and London and the role which the Duce intends to fill now is that of mediator between Germany and Britain.

The manifold problems which are engaging the attention of the European chancelleries, from the Spanish question and the new Mediterranean situation to the Anglo-French Entente and the position in central Europe, will be thoroughly discussed between Signor Mussolini, Herr Hitler, Count Ciano, Baron von Ribbentrop and the Italian and German experts. In Italian quarters the general expectation is that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Wide World

Premier Mussolini **Reichsführer Hitler**

Shoulder to Shoulder Again, in Outward Appearance, as the Duce Returns in Rome Courtesies Received Last Autumn in Berlin. After Reviewing German Troops on His Visit to the Reich, Signor Mussolini Remarked: "It Was Wonderful! It Couldn't Have Been Better in Italy." Now It's Herr Hitler's Turn

Rome Politely Enthusiastic Turns Out to Greet Visitors

ROME, May 4 (AP) — Reichsführer Adolf Hitler began a week's heavily charged program as Italy's guest today by paying homage to Italy's Kings and its Unknown Soldier, in the vast white Victor Emmanuel Monument in Venezia Square.

The German Führer laid a wreath at the Soldiers' tomb while bands blared and his party saluted. They then went to Capitoline Hill to salute the monument to fallen Fascists.

Premier Mussolini called for his guest at Quirinal Palace in an automobile and followed by 15 cars, they rode through the streets lined with guards and modest sized early morning crowds.

Elaborate Ceremonies

Most of the day was filled from morning until night, when Herr Hitler departs for Naples, with elaborate, ceremonial entertainment.

There was a visit to the Pantheon and to the Basilica of Maxentius, not far from the Via Empero where Herr Hitler could see marble maps tracing the ancient Roman Empire and showing the extent of its reconstruction under Signor Mussolini.

Herr Hitler was invited for the afternoon to Camp Roma at nearby Centocelle for a drill by 52,000 youthful Fascists.

The Führer arrived for his six-day visit last night amid a gigantic display, rivaling that of the Caesars.

Although underneath there has been a deep current of uneasiness since Herr Hitler swallowed Austria, the Italians with polite enthusiasm waved flags and cheered.

The natural Latin buoyancy of the Italian people was spurred by Fascist prodding and Rome turned out almost to a man to see Hitler's coming. Moreover the diffidence of the Italians—often expressed in recent days—was camouflaged somewhat by martial music, waving flags and regal pomp.

Ten minutes before the Hitler train arrived, a train of empty coaches pulled down the line to make

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Knudsen Lays Labor Trouble To Wagner Act

Plan for Co-operation With Union Gets Setback by U. S. Chamber
TVA Is Criticized

Its Use as Yardstick for Private Enterprise Is Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Wagner Labor Act was branded as "the largest drawback to good industrial relations" between capital and labor in the United States by William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, in an address before the United States Chamber of Commerce, continuing a series of attacks opened yesterday on the nation's labor charter.

Speaking from a year and a half of troubled experience with the Wagner Act and the new C. I. O. industrial unions which the Act made possible, Mr. Knudsen told the assembled representatives of business that the industrial union "depends on force in defiance of law," and complained of the "killing off of skill and pride" resulting from the new order of labor thinking.

"The National Labor Relations Board set up to administer the Act," he declared, "makes no pretense even of paying any attention to the employer's side of the case.

"He can only be heard when he is summoned, and he knows before he goes that there is no record of a single decision where he has had a ghost of a show, so what!"

Mr. Knudsen's highly critical attitude toward both the form of current labor organization and the Federal statute which has made it possible struck an obviously popular note at the business meeting which a small group of sponsors of cooperation with labor admitted probably would block their conciliation plan.

Plea for Conciliation

Their strongest bid was made late yesterday afternoon following a speech by C. S. Ching, Director of Labor Relations for the United States Rubber Products Corporation, in which Mr. Ching warned:

"If industry persists in its attempt to put handcuffs and leg irons on organized labor, and organized labor goes along with the politicians to put more shackles on industry, some of these days we will both find ourselves where neither one of us can do anything but spit at each other and the politicians will stand by and laugh at both of us."

But while the delegates of business applauded Mr. Ching's conciliatory note, they applauded even more loudly for subsequent attacks on the Wagner Act and the results of that Act in the new organization of labor, and promptly gave initial endorsement last night to a proposed resolution condemning the Wagner Act, and the Labor Board's application of the Act.

Assails Wagner Act

The answer which this voting implied last night was confirmed by the response to Mr. Knudsen this morning. The automobile manufacturer declared that throughout the whole history of jurisprudence in the United States, "everyone has been equal under the law until the Wagner Act dispelled that privilege." He said that it is the function of the National Labor Board "to look after the men's privileges of collective bargaining even if it is done with a club," and he asserted with particular emphasis:

"Such a situation cannot go on in the long run and I have every confidence that it will be changed. I strongly suspect that even the good Senator Wagner did not realize what would come out of his desire to help the workmen."

Government Competition

Later in the day another controversial Administration policy came under the critical fire of business spokesmen at a round table on natural resources where TVA, government competition in the power utility field, and the famous New Deal "yardstick" theory were subjected to unfavorable scrutiny.

W. C. Mullendore, Executive Vice-President of the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., attributed the phenomenal development of electricity and its uses in the United States exclusively to individual initiative and private management,

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

Japanese Army Hurled Back By Chinese Drive in Shantung

SHANGHAI, May 4 (AP)—A general Chinese offensive all along the South Shantung front was declared by the Chinese command to have smashed through the center of the Japanese lines at Taierhchwang today and to have advanced 12 miles.

Chinese advance guards fought forward five miles in a night battle, adding these gains to the seven miles they rolled back and buckled up the Japanese lines in the first assault yesterday.

The field commanders of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared the tide of war was turning in their favor.

His high command, hopefully awaiting bulletins from the front, said they expected an epochal Japanese defeat similar to that which humbled the divisions of Nippon at Taierhchwang a month ago.

The second great Japanese offensive through Shantung Province, this time greatly reinforced to wipe out the previous defeat, was definitely checked, they declared.

Japanese Army spokesmen were silent.

Chinese sources estimated the outnumbered Japanese army had lost 34,000 men in fighting in recent days about Tancheng and Pihsien on the south and east sides of the salient of which Taierhchwang formed the west side.

There was no way, however, of verifying these stimates from neutral sources. A vigorous Chinese Army, believed to have been reinforced to 800,000 men for the counter assault in Shantung Province, sought to put an end to this phase of the Japanese offensive which had for its major objective the linking of conquests in North China and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Doyle Submits Ten Names In Jury Tampering Charge

Backing his charges of jury tampering in connection with the forthcoming trial of Edmund L. Dolan, Former Boston City Treasurer, on graft charges, Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, today named 10 prospective jurors as allegedly having been "influenced and corrupted" by "any or all" of the seven defendants in Mr. Dolan's trial.

The names were filed with the Suffolk Superior Court in answer to an order handed down late yesterday by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, that the names of jurors alleged to have been approached should be made available to the defense. The names filed today were specifically in answer to the requests of Mr. Dolan and his co-defendant, J. Walter Quinn, whereas names in answer to the requests of the other five defendants will be filed in a few days, it was announced.

The development was regarded as the day's highlight in the continuing struggle of city and county officials to obtain convictions in the bond sale case in which former Treasurer Dolan is accused of accepting bribes and others with giving them.

Mr. Dolan, an appointee of former Mayor James M. Curley, has been opposing the prosecution efforts with equal vigor, asserting that he is entirely innocent. The jury tampering charges came as a dramatic surprise on the eve of his sched-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

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"Mr. David Sarnoff's attack on Government regulation," said George Henry Payne, a Republican member of the Commission, "is amazing not only because of its disregard of the facts and its defiance of public opinion, but because it is evidence of the organized movement of the radio monopoly to mold public opinion to its will, and to control, not only the radio industry, but the regulatory body known as the Federal Communications Commission."

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Economics in the News

Lower Prices for All—Harvard Study Says That Raw Commodities Will Settle on a Permanently Depressed Basis—Restriction Fails

By H. B. E.

This column was never "sold" to the NRA-AAA theory that artificially high prices paved the road to economic salvation. The theory, as the housewife eventually found out, just did not make sense. Nevertheless prices were rushed up, particularly in the area of raw materials and commodities. Now they have fallen again. And it is Prof. Melvin T. Copeland's theme, in a recent Harvard Business School study, that, temporary fluctuations apart, such prices are now destined for permanently low levels.

The reason is that since the war a revolution (the word is Professor Copeland's) has occurred among all raw materials and commodities. Output has become potentially unlimited in virtually all of them. Logically, such a revolution, with its normal expression in lower prices, should not cause alarm. Rather the reverse; for it is to this age of plenty that man has been striving with brain and brawn since the discovery of agriculture.

And yet producers, governments, and international groups have tried one price-fixing scheme after another to combat this revolution. Each has been equipped with a plausible justification. Brazil, for instance, made a choice contribution to the rationalization of the obnoxious when it destroyed its "surpluses" on the grounds of "valorizing" prices. In general the restrictionists have argued that the low prices which are only means of spreading plenty are ruinous to producers.

Restrictionism is another phase of the problem of monopoly. For there is no object in trying to limit production unless the limitationists think they have a monopoly. Sometimes restriction is practiced by groups of producers within a country; sometimes by governments; sometimes by international groups. Professor Copeland catalogues "anti-revolution" measures which have aimed at curbing plenty and boosting prices. They have affected these commodities, among others: copper, tin, silver, nitrogen, oil, rubber, sugar, coffee, raw silk, American cotton. Possibly some of the schemes had an excuse in rightful conservation needs. But only one or two; most of them are aimed at controlling the market in the interests of favored producers.

The result has been to hold the consuming society up to ransom. And, even from the standpoint of the producer, the cure has been worse than the disease. For this reason: Artificially high prices have brought in more production outside the control. Copper prices encouraged new mining in Africa. High tin prices led coolies in Malaya to go prospecting on their own. Rubber curtailment had similar results. Silver was melted down from Hindu ornaments and poured out of Chinese caches when Uncle Sam tried to corner silver. Colombia took up coffee growing when Brazil tried to boost coffee prices. Brazil in turn imported European labor to grow cotton when the plant was plowed under in the cotton South. So the story goes. Moreover, in these latter days, substitutes have been developed in protest against artificially high prices for the natural product. For all these reasons most of the curtailment schemes have collapsed dismally.

Low prices for raw materials, it is true, cannot bring general prosperity if they coexist with high prices for finished goods. Witness the wheat and implement situation often cited by New Dealers. With wheat prices low, and implement prices high, farmers had no purchasing power for such factory products. General prosperity depends upon equitable exchanges. This is why a low-price economy must be extended to the factory so as to promote the general weal. In other words, maximum productivity must be encouraged in the factory in order to come abreast of the unrestricted and unrestrictable bounty of nature.

Family Food Costs Reach 4-Year Low; Prices Drop From '37 6-Year High

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—In sharp contrast to the high cost of food a year ago, the feeding of a family now can be done at the lowest prices in almost four years, a survey of wholesale and retail markets disclosed today.

In the summer of 1937, from May to mid-September, the cost of the housewife's grocery basket rose to the highest point in six years largely as a result of the 1936 drought. A sharp plunge since September, however, has put wholesale prices of important foodstuffs around 20 per cent below that level, although they still are about 30 per cent higher than the low point reached early in 1933.

Meat led the break away from the September high in food prices. Early this year many meat cuts touched four-year lows and except for a slight recovery in February there has been little change since. Latest figures on retail meat prices here show declines ranging from 4 to 11 per cent compared with a year ago while the drop from Sept. 15 levels is from 7 to 26 per cent.

Other important foods are sharply lower than a year ago. The grains have been cut 35 to 55 per cent at market; butter is off 16 per cent; eggs 10 per cent; cheese 13 per cent; potatoes about 50 per cent; lard 31 per cent; fruits 5 to 50 per cent; and vegetables 5 to 53 per cent. Practically every food item listed on markets here is lower than a year ago.

General business conditions are largely responsible for the reaction that has taken place, market experts said. Reduced consumer buying power has been reflected in the price of most commodities.

The following table shows what has happened to some food items the past year (prices are wholesale except where indicated):

	Present	Year Ago	Sept. 1937
Butter, lb.	.26	.31	.34
Eggs, doz.	.19	.21	.24
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.40	2.70	1.90
Lard, 100 lbs.	8.15	11.87	11.65
Flour, bbl.	5.20	7.10	6.05
Sirloin steak (retail)	.36	.39	.49
Round stead (retail)	.31	.34	.41
Pork chops (retail)	.34	.34	.41
Bacon (retail)	.35	.36	.40
Wheat, bu.	.80	1.28	1.10

French Franc Devalued; U. S. and Britain Agree

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier today announced devaluation and stabilization of the French franc in full accord with the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

Details: Financial Page

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In the Boston Section:

"Snow White" and "Swing Killer-Diller" to feature opening of Pops tonight.

"Leave to Withdraw" on Stone impeachment.

Sales tax proponents plan drive for next year.

Taxpayer's Association criticizes House and Senate on budget action.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

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Handle

Your FULLER Dry Mop Handle is good for many years of wear—but the head may be worn and inefficient. We're making a special Mop Head replacement offer — only 89c for a new FULLER Improved Dry Mop Head. The soft yarn in this Improved Fuller Mop is now arranged in varying lengths, so that the loose ends spread **evenly** over a large area. Gathers more dust and lint from a larger space in less time. Doesn't pack or mat — and is much easier to shake out.

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FULLER BRUSHES
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Older Workers Prove Anchors In Industry and Government

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The eleventh follows:

By Harry V. Roff
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men and women of advanced experience can be bulwarks in the defense of democracy, poised in their thinking, tempered by a judging consciousness developed through years of observation. If citizens of a democracy, they have a high alert appreciation of what human freedom means and a strong will to maintain it..

"Too many old heads in my shop for me to fear a strike," a manufacturer told me a number of years ago when competitors were having labor difficulties. He was right in his judgment. He and his employees who had been with him for years knew each other too well, had worked together too long as partners in production, to have serious trouble in effecting adjustments.

In sorting out older workers and retiring them at 65 or 70 years of age or younger, industries are removing anchors of judgment that might save them from the reefs of strikes and dissatisfied personnels. When management figures with its point-system measurements, it might be good business for it to consider the value of loyalty and calm judgment.

A Shortsighted Idea

A leading merchant who prides himself on progressive ideas was recently reported to have said:

"I will not be satisfied until I have no grayheads back of counters."

Frequently, I have discussed the matter of store salesmen and salesladies with friends and, invariably, we have agreed that we prefer to trade with persons whom we feel are experienced and can be helpful in the selection of merchandise. It is difficult to understand why some employers do not show more wisdom in safeguarding their personnels with the leaven of experience. Smartness is deeper than a mere dressing of service.

In a recent issue of Retailing, a weekly for store executives, under the the caption, "The Older the Better," an article showed that ability to sell increased steadily from age 20 to 60. The findings were based on a study of employee morale, conducted by Stech & Co., a firm dealing with consumer and advertising research.

With regard to government, it may be argued that if our older men and women are retired on pensions, they will have more opportunity to participate intelligently in the decisions of public problems. There should be no opposition to pensions for those who are in need, or to payments by government or private enterprise to those older workers who continue to go forward with their giving in ways more suitable for them, perhaps, than their past vocations.

It is a pensioned-retirement of workers and thinkers of rich experience into lives of idleness and futility that seems dangerous to our economy, for the deterioration of loafing does not improve either democracy or its social welfare.

Men and women of experience are needed in the community forum movement. United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker believes strongly that well-developed public forums "promoted and managed by the local education authorities on a community-wide basis, rural and urban," offer "a practical point of departure in organizing education for an enduring and better democracy." Mr. Studebaker advocates federal assistance but feels that the control should be in the hands of the educators chosen by the communities having such discussions of public affairs.

In a public forum or civic meeting, the poised judgment of advanced experience is particularly beneficial. Unfortunately, however, too many older men and women are today accepting the discouragement and inferiority of false age-limitations. Instead of realizing that life is an unfolding process and that the judging-consciousness of each individual naturally enriches through the years, these people are making retirement from former vocations more or less of a general withdrawal from interest in the whole social organization, except as it may affect pensions.

Some Educational Branches

There are some extensions of the forum idea that would seem to have hopeful possibilities. One is the establishment by universities and state departments of education of traveling lecturers on various kinds of human knowledge. Such lecturers could yearly bring alumni and alumnae of our universities the latest knowledge and social interpretations.

Some universities might prefer to conduct such extension schools at chosen centers as lyceums open to all adults who could qualify with justifying backgrounds for the instruction. Some might like to have this particular project in their program of continual education a school of a definite term, presided over by a group of lecturers in the different fields of knowledge. Other universities might work out such continual, modernizing instruction to alumni or alumnae through programs of frequent lectures at logical centers.

Professional associations could give their members valuable opportunities for continual education through co-operation with university extension, if this undertook work similar to what has been discussed, and also through arranging series of addresses by leaders in their respective professions.

Speaking of the financial obligations of government toward education, there seems today a woeful lack of vision on the part of most of our educators, or at least a lack of courage, in not demanding that government insure the right of every youth who seeks, and makes himself a fit candidate for, higher education, the opportunity to obtain it.

Costly? Yes, but far less costly than the creation of armaments for the destruction of men and their cities.

'This Is the Type of House I Want to Build'

Miss Anne Collins

The Young Woman Visiting the Model Village in the Chicago Merchandise Mart Has Selected a Model Home as the Type She Hopes to Build. The Model Village Shows How Various Types of Houses Blend With Their Surroundings. Various Building Materials and Fittings Also Are on Display.

Chicago Has Model Village To Help Builder Select Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A village of 33 model homes, like small play houses, all finished in accurate detail from front doorknob to initialed chimney, has sprung up at the Merchandise Mart here.

Thousands of visitors have viewed the miniature town where rows of houses are elevated to eye elevel giving prospective home builders a view of various types of homes. Each house stands on a landscaped lot with a painted backdrop in the distance giving an illusion of suburban greenery.

Promising outlook for home building persuaded officials of the Merchandise Mart to establish a permanent home-building exhibit of which the village is a part.

Modern Changes

In recent years, home-building materials have changed, new wrinkles in home fixtures have been introduced and architects have catered to a more modern type of living. So the model village is adjoined by a building industries exhibition hall where architect and home builder can talk over different phases of construction.

Rooms set up by manufacturers show how different materials may be used in home construction. It is a chance for architect or contractor to explain to the home builder what he means by stainproof tile, fireproof roofing, decorative marble panel, some of the 50 varieties of brick on the market, different methods of laying wood floor, and other materials as well as services connected with building.

Steel Construction

The steel room gives a hint of the prefabricated house with wood-finished steel walls, colored and illuminated transparencies showing interesting points. A bathroom equipped with steel bath tub and lavatory, cork walls trimmed in brass, all carried out in a nautical motif spur the imagination to new types of home construction.

In the brick room, the architect can explain what he means by this or that patterned design in building a fireplace, making a garden wall of common brick, or how he would combine several colors of brick for an entrance. In the stone room, the home builder can see the beauty and texture in products of many quarries, how different shapes of stone can be fitted together in interesting patterns for the exterior.

Nothing is left to the imagination in the tile room. Sections of a tile wall continued on in the floor with the same color but different tile show the prospective builder how his bathroom will look when finished.

The exhibit does not stop with major materials which go into construction of a house. Hardware, wall board, wall paper, window shades, paint, shingles, floor coverings, heating and air-conditioning, are displayed either by materials or photographs.

Cleveland Vote Sets Up Dry Area Within Wet City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—By 5 to 1 vote, two precincts in Cleveland Heights have banned the sale or dispensing of intoxicating liquors within their residential limits.

The voting, held under the Board of Elections, was the first dry victory in a local option election in the county, and was unusual in that it created a dry area within a city which is wet. Only beer with a 3.2 alcoholic content can be sold within the neighborhood stores according to the decision.

The votes were tabulated as follows:

Shall any intoxicating liquor be sold?—Yes 76, No 373.

Shall wine be sold by the package for consumption off the premises where it is sold?—Yes 98, No 344.

Shall wine be sold for consumption on and off the premises?—Yes 59, No 383.

Shall spirituous liquors be sold by the glass?—Yes 50, No 393.

Shall state liquor stores be permitted—Yes 77, No 365.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Strawberry Transplanting

All blossoms should be picked from strawberry plants following transplanting. If blossoms are allowed to remain on the plants the first year it will weaken them, and fewer runners will be produced.

NLRB Restrained In Republic Case

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals issued yesterday an order temporarily restraining the National Labor Relations Board from "taking any steps or proceedings" in the Board's recent order against the Republic Steel Corporation.

The injunction prevents the Board's acting further in the case until a hearing May 13 on whether the Board should certify its "entire record" of testimony in the Republic case.

The Board, declaring the Corporation in violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, had ordered it to reinstate 5,000 employees dismissed during the 1937 "little steel" strike and to recognize the C. I. O.

In an unexpected move late yesterday, Joseph W. Henderson, Philadelphia attorney for Republic, asked for the rule on certification "in order to be sure that the record would be filed."

In appealing the Board's order, at issue, the Company has challenged constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Liquor 'Ad' Ban Tabled by Senate In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Although the Senate took up the House liquor bill and adopted changes proposed by the Judiciary Committee to eliminate House provisions prohibiting liquor advertising and banning moving pictures in which drinking, murder, and divorce scenes appear, it did not take any action on the measure, as a whole.

The bill retained provisions to limit private possession of liquor to one gallon and for an advisory wet-dry referendum in the State Democratic primary.

In its original form the bill, introduced by a House committee, was passed by the lower legislative branch, after long debate between the wet and dry factions.

The Senate proceeded to riddle the bill with amendments, abolishing some of its most important provisions and tabling it for final action at some later date this session or to be continued on the calendar until next year.

An effort was made to insert an amendment which would allow contract carriers to bring liquor into the State, but this proposal was tabled. Another amendment that was voted, proposed that common carriers be permitted to use any of their equipment for transportation of liquor.

From this point the whole group of lawmakers seemed to sidetrack the main issues of the bill, and allowed their discussions to wander off into consideration of placing a limit upon the amount of liquor purchasers could buy over a given period.

Smoked Fish: Home Industry

By Pacificus

Balboa, Calif.

When a steady wisp of smoke curls up from a chimney behind a roadside stand on the Coast Highway, it may indicate an unusual home industry that has survived without benefit of advertising. Some day the men and women who keep the home fires smoldering to smoke their fish are going to declare a new deal, and then the piscatorial tidbits they produce will become a luxury instead of a tasty novelty.

Big business hasn't entered the field—yet. One of the reasons is that fish have to be smoked fresh each day. The icebox system doesn't work with them. Incidentally, the proper way to keep smoked fish is in a cool, dry place where the air can get around them. On ice they go soft.

Another reason why smoking fish is still a home industry is the hours that must be kept. Someone has to nurse the fire. If it blazes there's a batch of broiled fish; if it's too low, the smoke doesn't strike through; if it runs too hot, the fish come out with black, dried edges.

Secret Formulas

There are all sorts of secret formulas. Try to find out how strong to make the salt brine in which the fish are pickled, and how long they should stay in the brine. There's a trick to hanging the fish over the fire, for in some kinds of weather they will drop off the hooks right and left. Some kinds, like swordfish, are smoked on screens and then the grill marks show. With all of them it takes an expert to know when they are done.

Citrus wood gives the best smoke: orange, lemon, or grapefruit wood that costs $16 a cord. Any wood that is resinous imparts a bitter flavor. And for the particular fish merchant, corncobs as fuel add a special touch.

It takes a lot of fussing from beginning to end. For one thing, a smoked fish must start a gustatory career at the end of a hook and line. Netted fish are likely to be bruised and scarred, and a smoked fish must be a perfect specimen.

Slow Process

The secret of taste appeal seems to lie in the length of the process. Twelve hours' stay in the smokehouse is a common period. The theory is that the smoke, permeating the fish slowly at comparatively low temperatures, seals the juices and drives out the water, leaving the food rich in essential oils. Generally speaking, half the weight of a fish is lost in the smoking process.

Many proprietors of these home industries are women and each has a personal system and an individual product. Some turn out heavily smoked fish that are pungent and almost black in color; others prefer a lighter-colored article that has an elusive, smoky flavor. Bonito may be smoked until it tastes like turkey. Swordfish is popular and mackerel has its followers.

Thunderstorm Forecasts

Weather research scientists say that they believe they have found a way to predict thunderstorms 24 to 36 hours in advance.

Signals Locked to Current Promise Ease of Television

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ironing out the problems of television proceeds so that future "lookers-in" may have a set which, like the automobile, they can work perfectly, even though they may not have the slightest idea of what is inside.

Thus, claims for a new system of synchronization for television, which locks the picture signals accurately to the alternating current house supply, by the National Television Corporation, is one of the recent advances in simplifying some of the technical problems of the television art.

Stating it could put the synchronizing signal generator in the cellar and forget about it, except for routine inspection, National recently tested its new system in the production and reception of 441-line pictures. The television camera was located in a room at some distance from the receiver, and the picture was transmitted from the camera to the receiver by the new widepath coaxial cable.

Both still pictures and motion pictures were transmitted to a receiver containing a nine-inch cathode-ray tube and the pictures appeared to possess excellent detail and were clearly visible even in a lighted room.

The National synchronizing signal generator is a compact unit, all the equipment being mounted in a standard rack about five feet high. Because of this compactness and also because it may be placed at any desired point remote from the camera, a saving of space in a television studio is claimed by its use.

A synchronizing signal generator produces all the various signals and impulses necessary to control properly the horizontal and vertical scanning movements of the television cathode-ray camera and to compensate for undesirable or disturbing variations of the picture signal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia Sound 'Lab'

A sound laboratory is nearing completion at Columbia University, to be devoted to the improvement of loudspeakers. The new studio, headed by Prof. John B. Russell Jr., assistant professor of electrical engineering, will also conduct research in the transmission of sound.

Three rooms are being reconverted at the Marcellus Hartley Memorial Laboratories at the University. One room, designated as a studio, will be used in studying the pickup of speech and music. It will have specially designed removable panels so that different types of acoustical materials may be tested. Research students may also use the studio to test the performance of condenser, velocity, dynamic, crystal and carbon type microphones in various positions in the room. Loudspeakers, baffle systems and public address systems will be tested.

A second room, to be known as the "dead room," because it will be completely isolated from all outside sound, will enable research students to study sound under conditions approximating free space.

A third room, the instrument room, will be given over to studios of pre-amplifiers, power amplifiers, level recorders, signal generators and cathode ray oscillographs. A complete phonograph recording and reproducing system is also installed.

Professor Russell is a native of the Faneuil section of Boston, is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been a member of the teaching staff at the Columbia engineering school since 1931.

♪ ♪ ♪

Self-Tuning Radio

P. H. Scott, builder of custom radios in Chicago, offers a self-tuning radio, which can be set in advance to turn one's set on or off and to select certain programs at specified intervals during a 24-hour period.

The new set, called the "telematic," is operated by an electric clock, the outer rim of which is perforated for every 15 minute period of the day, into which plugs representing the local stations may be placed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio Brevities

An exposed-wiring type of master antenna system for apartment houses, hotels, hospitals, clubhouses and multi-set houses, offered by Technical Appliance Corporation of New York, claims advantages of simplicity and economy.

♪ ♪ ♪

A traveling exposition of the latest developments in sound amplification and reproducing devices is now being moved around the country in a special Pullman car by the RCA-Victor laboratories of Camden, N. J.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ohio State University offers 10 courses in radio, including the business and technical sides of the industry, employing WOSU, its own radio station, as a laboratory for many of the courses.

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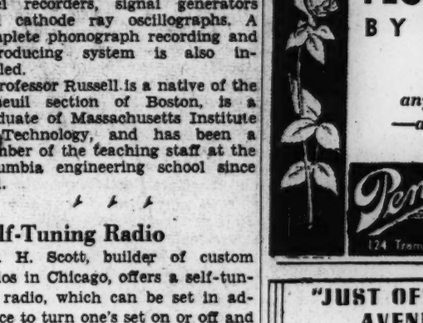

A Compliment to Mother

NEXT SUNDAY MAY 8 is Mother's Day

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Fanny Farmer CANDIES

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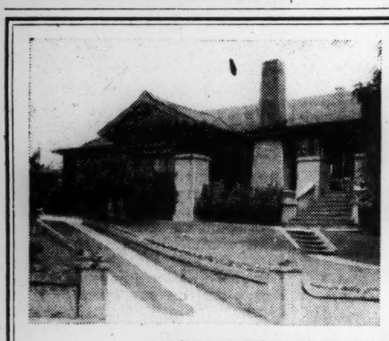

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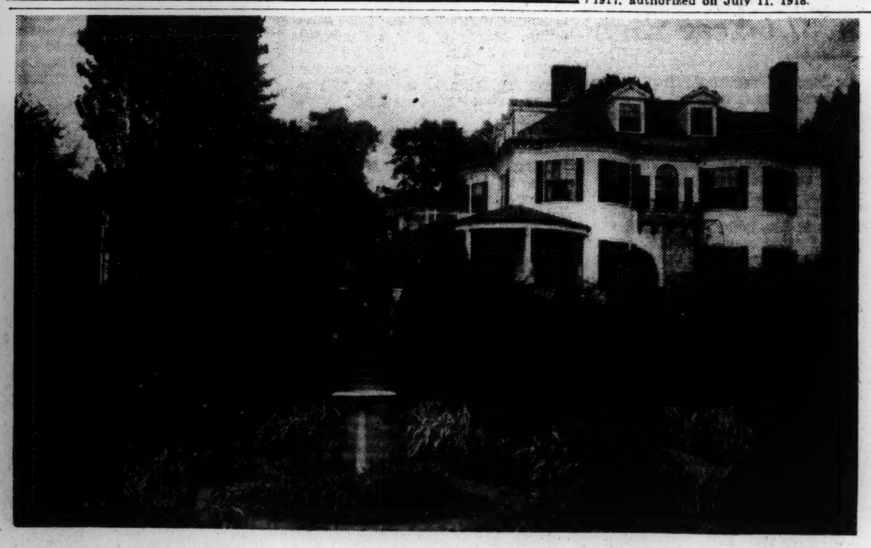

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Socialist Regime In New Zealand Expands Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—With the Socialist Government here in office just over a year, workers' unions rose from 410 to 487. In the same period personnel of the unions more than doubled. It increased to the point where it included one third of the workers over 21 in the country.

Even the unions of employers were boosted by Socialist rule. Feeling the necessity of presenting a united front to the demands of labor, employers have actually formed far more unions, relatively, than their workers. Before the Socialists came into office there were 131 employers' organizations. By the end of 1936 there were 201.

This growth of Organized Labor has naturally brought with it a growth in political power. Affiliated with the all-embracing Federation of Labor, the unions now speak loudly on points of national and international affairs.

The general problem of the dockers is causing farmers and exporters some uneasiness. There have been repeated hold-ups of cargo because of disputes, the last of them at a time when the export season was at its height and stores were quickly congested with goods bound for foreign markets. Joseph Gordon Coates, Former Prime Minister, recently declared costs of shipment here had risen 66 per cent between 1933 and 1937, and costs of handling cargo were now from 50 to 100 per cent higher than anywhere else in the world.

Cabinet leaders have had to fly to ports where cargo has been tied up and point out to dockers that some of the goods in store belonged to the Government, which is now in the export business because of its guaranteed price plan for some farm products, and that additional storage charges incurred because of labor disputes had to be paid by the people, including the strikers themselves.

1,500 Churchmen Freed by Reich In May Day Amnesty

BERLIN, May 4 (AP)—Church circles Monday night estimated some 1,500 Protestant pastors and church officials benefited by the May Day amnesty Adolf Hitler proclaimed for violators of National Socialist Party laws.

Charges against these churchmen had been pending but now come under the heading of "political" offenses, liable to six months' jail terms or 600-mark (about $240) fines, which will not be prosecuted.

Only the Rev. Martin Niemöller, militant leader of the Confessional Synod, will not benefit by the amnesty since his case is in the hands of the secret police and not the courts.

Church circles said the amnesty would save churchmen about 1,500,000 marks since defense of each pastor usually costs about 1,000 marks.

Reformed Church Takes Peace Poll

LANCASTER, Pa., May 4 (AP)—One of every five members of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States believes war is "absolutely unchristian" and would refuse "to take part in any way," a survey by the Synod's Committee on Peace indicated.

The Synod includes 589 churches with 155,000 members in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. Results of the survey in which 125 of the Synod's 330 pastors co-operated, will be submitted to the Synod May 17 by the Rev. James E. Wagner, of Lancaster, head of the Committee.

Twenty-one per cent of the 7,657 persons who participated in the survey declared themselves absolute pacifists. Thirty-five per cent believe war "unchristian" but would fight in case of invasion. Thirty-six per cent said that while they did not want the United States to be an aggressor nation, they would consider it their "Christian duty" to fight if this country were attacked.

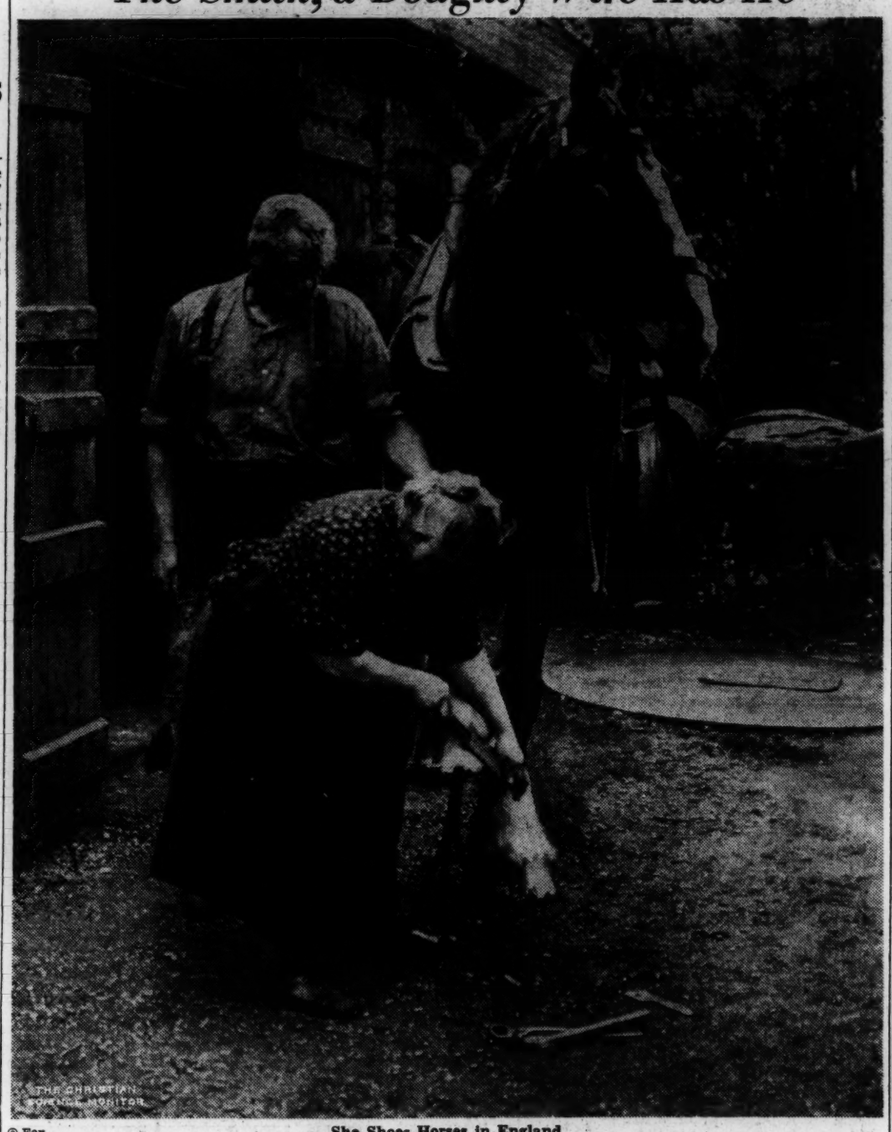
The survey indicated, the Rev. Wagner said, that young people were more inclined toward pacifism than adults and that rural areas were more pacifist than urban centers.

Portugal Announces Naval Building Plan

LISBON, Portugal, May 4 (AP)—The Government last night announced a new naval building program involving expenditures of £2,500,000 sterling would start immediately.

The plan calls for three 1,400-ton destroyers, three 900-ton submarines, four squadrons of flying boats, and several smaller craft.

The Smith, a Doughty Wife Has He



© Fox

She Shoes Horses in England

Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold Is Thought to Be England's Only Woman Blacksmith, and Can be Seen Almost Any Time at the 400-Year-Old Smithy at Wajmer in Kent, Where She Not Only Does Her Share of the Forge Work but Also Does All the Housework. Here She Is Filing the Nail Ends While Mr. Arnold Looks On, Not to See That the the Job Is Done Right Because Mrs. Arnold Has Been Doing It Right These 44 Years, but Because He Likes to See a Neat Bit of Work Such as His Wife Is Capable of Turning Out

Ranks of Labor In Britain Split By Popular Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Labor circles in Britain are divided on the question of whether or not to present a united front with Liberals and other opponents of the National Government as now constituted.

Proposals for such a front were defeated overwhelmingly at the last annual Labor Party conference held at Bournemouth last October. But since then the question has been reopened owing to Labor Party leaders appearing upon the same platforms as Liberals at meetings of protest against the Government's non-intervention policy in Spain.

Liberals Urge Unity

It now appears there is a considerable body of progressive opinion which holds that the only chance of defeating the Government lies in the formation of such a front. Liberals are insistent upon this and many Laborites support it.

The controversy became so acute that the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party issued a manifesto condemning "movements which are bound to weaken the Party's organization and electoral power by association with other political bodies that do not share the Party's policy or its determination to achieve its democratic socialist objectives."

The Co-operative Party, which is in close alliance with Labor, on the other hand, subsequently passed a resolution at its annual conference declaring for formation of such a front. To this the Independent Labor Party, a left-wing organization loosely associated with the more regular Labor Opposition, passed a vote condemning by a large majority the policy of a popular front.

Opposing Views

Opposing views have been clearly set forth. That against any alliance of Labor with other parties was explained in the Daily Herald. "The whole revival of 'front' propaganda," the Labor organ said, "is a catastrophic error, passionately sincere, but passionately mistaken, certain to feed the forces of disintegration with the words of unity. . . . We appeal to Labor men and women to resist this new danger to internal Party unity, to defend Party independence, to work with a whole heart for Labor victory."

Appeal for such an alliance has been made by the Manchester Guardian. This Liberal newspaper, advocating Labor association with other parties, said: "There is growing up in the country a movement against the Government and its foreign policy. . . Now any wise political party, hoping to take the place of the present Government in office, could, it might be thought, do all in its power to encourage such a movement. . . . It would be at best a temporary expedient, but is it not worth the price?"

U. S. Hired Halls Against Sea Union?

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Lee Pressman, Committee for Industrial Organization General Counsel, told a House Merchant Marine Subcommittee yesterday that the Maritime Commission had opened Government hiring halls "in its drive to break up the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.)."

Mr. Pressman also said the Commission was preventing the Labor Relations Board from holding elections among the seamen on 35 boats owned by the Commission. He testified on a bill introduced by Representative William I. Sirovich (D) of New York to forbid the Commission hiring halls.

Shakespeare in a Bowler Hat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—Shakespeare, in modern idiom is being offered in the presentation of "The Comedy of Errors" as part of the annual Shakespeare Festival, which started April 11 and runs to Sept. 24. The farce comedy is done in the Chauve-Souris manner, with pink and green bowler hats, song and dance, and all the lilt and movement of a Broadway revue.

The responsibility lies with Theodore Komisarjevsky as producer, costume designer, and scenic director. The music is attributed to "Handel and Anthony Bernard", but it is doubtful if the Handel who wrote the "Messiah" would discover himself as the composer of much of the score, any more than Shakespeare might be able to recognize his own child in the play.

The program also relates that the action takes place at Ephesus, but this Ephesus is not that Ionian city associated with the name of Diana of the Ephesians. It is evidently some place in Russia disguised under another name; although the Russia is that of Mr. Balieff rather than that of Mr. Stalin. There is a city square with pink and green and yellow buildings and a gray abbey that wears its Big Ben with austerity. The clock provides much amusement as its hands swing blithely around and the orthodox chimes do their part assiduously.

The two Dromios are sprightly in blue with red pompons and bowler hats. Duke is quite English in the red jacket of a Grenadier Guard, but he wears also a marvelous bowler hat with a sweeping ostrich plume and has the correct Oxford accent and usual bored manner of the stage peer. The acting is first rate.

Shakespearean Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England — The Birmingham Shakespeare Memorial Library has acquired 904 more volumes during the past year. The new books are in the following languages: English, French, German, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Hindi, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Lettish, Rumanian, Russian, Sechuana, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Urdu, and Yiddish. The library now contains 27,333 volumes in 55 languages.

Shakespeare Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England —The Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater were told at their annual meeting here on April 23 that a surplus of £13,486 had resulted from the activities of the previous year, approximately the same amount as in 1936. The surpluses of the two years have enabled the Council to pay for the cost of structural alterations to the theater, including the addition of 150 gallery seats, without borrowing or depleting the endowment fund. It was reported that more than 190,000 people visited the theater during the 1937 Festival.

Canada-Alaska Road Favored

OTTAWA, May 4 (CP)—Construction of a highway through British Columbia to link the United States with Alaska has the active support of T. D. Pattullo, Premier of the Province, and has been the subject of correspondence between the United States and Dominion Governments.

Word from Washington May 2 that the bill to set up a commission to negotiate with any authorized Canadian body for the construction of the road has passed the House of Representatives was received with satisfaction by British Columbia members of Parliament who favor the scheme.

The Canadian Government has not indicated whether it approves construction of the highway.

The road would traverse British Columbia for nearly 1,000 miles and it has been estimated the construction cost would be $15,000 a mile or $15,000,000.

For the greater part of the distance it would run through virgin country well back from the rocky shore of the Pacific.

No engineering surveys have been made of the route as yet and the estimate of the cost is based simply on experience in building other roads over mountainous territory in British Columbia.

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League Finance Plan Brought Hungary Out of Chaotic State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations withdrew its American financial representative from Budapest this spring, ending its financial control of Hungary with a considerable sense of relief. Royall Tyler had served the League well since October, 1931, when he went to Hungary to try to assist Hungarian financiers to bring some order out of their chaotic financial and economic situation. The League was primarily interested in a reconstruction loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns which had been floated under its auspices in 1923.

Aided by gradual recovery which set in in Hungary in 1933, and was of especial help to agriculture, Hungarian financiers, with Mr. Tyler's talented assistance, managed to pay full interest of 7½ per cent on the League loan until June, 1933, and continued to pay 3¾ per cent interest from 1933 to 1937, when an agreement was negotiated with bondholders providing payment of 4½ per cent interest and redemption of the loan through a sinking fund at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

Hungary Recovers

The Reparations Commission agreed to suspend reparation payments, except coal deliveries, for three years and to waive its prior claim upon Hungary's assets and revenues. The League appointed a commissioner-general to supervise financial reforms and a foreign adviser to a new bank of issue. The so-called reconstruction loan was then floated in seven foreign capitals, including New York.

Thus assisted, Hungary quickly recovered, especially when foreign capital appeared in large amounts, attracted by the immediate improvement induced by the League's intervention.

The old currency was first stabilized; then a new currency, the pengo, was introduced in 1925. The budget was balanced and the entire reconstruction scheme completed before the date set, June 30, 1926. Between 1924 and 1929, Hungary borrowed abroad almost $250,000,000, of which $100,000,000 came from the United States. The Country was carrying this heavy foreign debt when the 1929 world-wide depression occurred.

Depression Drift

Things drifted from bad to worse in Hungary between 1929 and the summer of 1931, when the failure of the Credit Anstalt in Austria and the collapse of the German banking system two months later precipitated a major crisis in Hungary. The Government imposed rigid restrictions upon transfer of money abroad and in December, 1931, a moratorium upon the transfer of foreign currency on the entire debt, public and private, with the sole exception of the League loan.

The League examined the situation in October, 1931, and thereupon arranged with the Hungarian Government for a resident representative at Budapest until Hungarian finances had been stabilized. Mr. Tyler, in the opinion of League experts, accomplished his mission with distinction. The Hungarian Government showed a disposition to cooperate fully, and during the past year has reached an agreement with most of its other foreign creditors, as well as the League bondholders.

The League's Financial Committee reported to the Council last January that Hungary had successfully concluded arrangements with its foreign creditors concerning the bulk of its foreign debt, and therefore recommended that the League withdraw the resident representative appointed to Budapest in 1931.

The Council thereupon adopted the following resolution:

"The Council, taking note of the supplementary report of the Financial Committee on Hungary, and of the declarations made by the representative of the Hungarian Government, warmly congratulates the Hungarian Government on the courageous efforts by which it has been able successfully to meet the financial and economic difficulties of recent years, and decides, in agreement with the Hungarian Government, to terminate, as from March 31, next, the office of Mr. Tyler at Budapest, and pays tribute to the exceptional merits of Mr. Tyler's services in the office held by him since October, 1931."

Irish Name President by Voice

DUBLIN, May 4 (AP)—Dr. Douglas Hyde, historian and retired university professor, was formally elected President of Ireland today, by acclamation.

The ceremony took place at the Government Buildings before representatives of all the political parties of the former Irish Free State. Later, Prime Minister Eamon De Valera gave a luncheon honoring the new 78-year-old Protestant head of the Roman Catholic State.

Election of Dr. Hyde resulted from his acceptance of an invitation from Ireland's two largest political parties—Eamon De Valera's Fianna Fail and the opposition Fine Gael—to become the first head of the new Government.

The informal ceremony, lasting only five minutes, was conducted in Gaelic. The President-Elect is one of the foremost champions of use of the old Irish language.

Dr. Hyde will not take office until June 1.

The procedure by which Dr. Hyde was elected was in accordance with that outlined in the Irish Constitution when there is only one candidate for an office. No candidate came forward to oppose him after Mr. De Valera and William T. Cosgrave, leaders of the two major parties, agreed on his candidacy.

Therefore at the ceremony today the returning officer, Wilfred Brown, in the presence of leaders of the political parties, merely declared Dr. Hyde unopposed and elected by acclamation. Dr. Hyde serves for seven years.

The party representatives were present by invitation of the Government and were there only as observers.

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Fate of Post-Office Reform Rests in Hands of Conferees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The question of Civil Service reform for the 14,000 top-rank postmasters of America is approaching a final showdown.

Both House and Senate have passed bills on the subject, and the House voted to submit its bill to conference. Behind closed doors five Senators and five Representatives will decide what form the long-awaited decision will take.

One decision already has been taken. Neither Senate nor House has had the courage to make permanent the President's sweeping reform order of July, 1936, which was promulgated in the heat of the presidential campaign, putting the 14,000 postmasters squarely under the merit system.

It is because of the rigor of the President's order, which is still the ruling force in appointing new postmasters, that Congress is moving to revise the situation.

Ramspeck Bill Modified

The House has passed the Ramspeck bill, theoretically making the President's drastic reform order permanent, but actually modifying it.

The Senate, April 11, passed a weakened version of the Ramspeck bill. The Senate bill has been widely and mistakenly hailed as a "reform" bill, because an even more serious attempt to restore the spoils system by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee was defeated and the O'Mahoney version substituted. Actually, however, groups like the National Civil Service Reform League point out that the O'Mahoney bill has little to recommend it. It is only a shadow of the bill which Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming originally introduced.

Different Approaches

The situation is grasped by comparing salient features of four different approaches to the problem. They all deal with appointment of first, second and third-class postmasters:

1. Situation prior to Roosevelt executive order of July, 1936—Postmasters served political four-year terms; they were subject to political confirmation by the Senate, and were selected by local Congressman; no pretense of Civil Service selection was followed. This is the old-fashioned spoils system.

2. Situation after Roosevelt order (existing today)—Postmasters have non-political appointment, without term; they are not subject to political confirmation by Senate; the top man is automatically picked in a Civil Service examination. If perpetuated, this system would take the 14,000 postmasters out of politics.

3. Ramspeck Bill, passed by House, theoretically designed to make Roosevelt executive order permanent. This continues the Roosevelt reform of appointment without tenure, instead of political four-year term; also the reform of ending political confirmation by Senate. Under it, however, postmasters would revert to the lax civil service rule permitting appointment of one of the three highest in an examination, instead of the top man, automatically.

4. O'Mahoney Bill. This restores a major political fault of confirmation by the Senate. It restores a fixed term, which is another political device, although the former term of four years is increased to eight years; furthermore, it also substitutes for selection of top man automatically the weaker system of choice of one from the three highest.

President Praises Red Cross for Aid In Safety Drive

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 (AP)—The fatality toll from motor accidents was termed "one of the appalling problems of our time" by President Roosevelt in a message read for him last night at the convention dinner of the American Red Cross.

The greeting, in which the President eulogized the late Dr. Cary Grayson, was read by Norman H. Davis, who succeeded Dr. Grayson as Red Cross Chairman.

The presidential greeting said an "enduring monument to his (Grayson's) memory will be the program of highway first aid stations which he inaugurated and in which he took such an interest."

The number of persons accidentally killed in this country last year was twice the number of American soldiers killed in the World War, Charles H. Hunt of Long Beach, Calif., said.

The economic loss for accidents in the United States last year, he said, "totaled over $3,450,000,000 without taking into consideration the loss of time from work and the loss of highly trained specialists and the thousands who had priceless contributions to make to civilization."

Film Jobless Held At 5-Year Peak

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 4 (AP)—Unemployment in the film industry is more acute now than at any time since the 1933 bank holiday, Jack Holen, chairman of a studio labor conference, reported.

His report was based on a seven weeks' survey, conducted by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau in conjunction with film crafts and guilds which distribute questionnaires to their members.

More than 41 per cent of the crafts and guilds are now unemployed, Mr. Holen reported.

He said the survey questionnaires elicited better than 80 per cent response. They went to carpenters, cartoonists, directors, sound electricians, electrical workers, machinists, musicians, painters, plasterers, publicists, set designers, utility employees, and writers.

Mr. Holen said a mass meeting of all studio crafts and guilds would be held within 30 days to hear and discuss the report which, he said, agrees generally with figures previously compiled by the State Department of Labor.

"This survey establishes," said Mr. Holen, "that the average annual earnings for crafts engaged in motion picture production are between $1,400 and $1,500. Only a small percentage of the wage earners make over $2,000 a year, which is even less than the minimum regarded as the basis for a decent standard of living for a family.

"The present average annual wage represents the low point in a steady drop from a high of $2,433 in 1929."

Five film companies, however, he said, reported a 25 per cent net increase in profits between 1936 and 1937—Columbia, Loew's, Inc., Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, and Warners, while Universal reduced its deficit by 40 per cent.

City Fiscal Control Approved in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 4—Municipal fiscal control legislation, designed by the Princeton Governmental Survey to effect $25,000,000 savings in local administrative costs, today awaited Gov. A. Harry Moore's approval.

The Senate yesterday voted the House measures sponsored by Assemblyman Oscar R. Wilensky, Republican floor leader, after approving amendments to reduce the term of the new Commissioner of Local Government Control to five from seven years.

Members of the four-member advisory board will receive $4,500 under another Senate amendment eliminating an original provision for $20 per diem compensation. Walter R. Darby, State Auditor, is named Commissioner in the bill, but at the end of his term a successor must be elected by the Legislature in joint session.

The new municipal administration has broad powers to require municipalities to hold expenditures within revenues, supervise debt retirement and penalize municipal officials failing to respond to its orders.

As soon as the bills are signed by the Governor, the Legislature is expected to meet in joint session and elect Senator Frank Durand, Monmouth County Republican, to succeed Mr. Darby as auditor.

Seeks Uses for Farm Products

Dr. Henry G. Knight

Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Comparing a Cloth Sized With Sweet Potato Starch and One Sized With Regular Commercial Starch

Under the farm law, the Federal Government is to build laboratories in four areas yet to be determined, where chemists may study ways of converting straw, corncobs, inferior fruit, and other so-called waste materials into products yielding a profit. Expenditure of $1,000,000 a year is called for.

Department of Agriculture officials estimate that farm crop residues in the way of stalks, hulls, and the like amount annually to 260,000,000 tons and contain valuable quantities of cellulose, pentosans, and lignin.

An instance of results actually accomplished is cited in Texas, where Federal chemists, in co-operation with the State Agricultural Experiment Station, have helped make surplus citrus fruits available for juices, vinegar, volatile oil, and marmalade.

Federal Regulation of Radio Upheld in Reply to Sarnoff

(Continued from Page 1)

dered by a physician or a lawyer. Who ever heard of a physician or a lawyer selling his practice at a fabulous profit? Who ever heard of a physician or a lawyer incorporating and selling stock in himself on Wall Street?

"To select just a few examples from a great number of cases: Station KNX of Los Angeles, which cost about $177,000, was sold some time ago for $1,250,000. Station KFXR of Oklahoma City, which was worth $3,000, was recently sold for $65,000. Station KOMA of Oklahoma City, the original cost of which was about $21,000, was sold for $171,000. Station WBAL of Baltimore, having a replacement value of $146,000, was sold for more than $542,000. The examples that may be cited are legion.

Radio and the Press

"Of the many differences between the newspaper and the broadcaster, I might mention the fact that no newspaper forces itself into a man's home, nor does it afflict his children without his wishes and consent. The broadcaster enters our homes stealthily and often does much harm to our children by his blood-curdling programs and to adults by his propaganda. A man may or may not buy a newspaper; he may or may not bring it home; but he cannot throw out his receiving set as it often represents a substantial investment, and as it is the key to the good programs as well as the bad. Besides, radio is public necessity.

"Mr. Sarnoff suggests that the license period for broadcast stations be lengthened, but he forgets that even with the present six-months' period the broadcasters, as a class, have become negligent of the public interests and arrogant. They are filling the air with trivial programs and are conditioning the public to like these programs. They are filling our homes with propaganda and the blare of advertising. I readily admit, and am glad to do so, that a few of the radio programs are worthy of the intelligence of the public, but unfortunately, the vast majority are either silly or degrading. Every citizen who owns a radio set knows that this is true.

Profits Are Cited

"The rate of profit made by many broadcasters is far in excess of that earned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, by the U. S. Steel Corporation, or by any physician or lawyer.

"The business of the broadcaster is unique in that his main asset, almost his sole asset, is something that has been loaned to him by the Government without any charge whatever.

"To me what Mr. Sarnoff desires is clear. It is his idea that our radio broadcasters should be permitted to give whatever they please to the public. He wants no restrictions of any abuses that they may be guilty of. This, of course, cannot be. The public has the right to regulate what is essentially its own and what is of so great importance to it in its daily life."

National Park Bill Advances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Approval by the House Public Lands Committee of the Wallgren bill, establishing the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington, indicates that important objections standing in the way of enactment of the measure have now been removed.

A dispute over boundaries between lumber interests and conservationists has held up the park bill for many months.

The proposed park would take in the present Mt. Olympus national monument and add to it large areas of magnificent forests and elk-feeding grounds for permanent preservation.

The national monument has a total area of 322,000 acres. Establishing the national park, the Wallgren bill would add to that 898,292 acres, much of which is now included in the adjacent national forest.

Heeding the demands of local residents of the Olympic peninsula who derive their livelihood largely from lumbering, the Public Lands Committee excluded from the proposed park certain corridors of land connecting a 37,597-acre tract lying along the Pacific Ocean with the main area of the park and approximately 33,000 acres of timber in the Olympic Natioanl Forest on the Bogachiel and Calawah Rivers.

National Park Service officials predict that withdrawal of the park forests from commercial use will have little effect on pulp mill operations on the peninsula—especially if the timber supply outside the mark is managed on a sustained yield basis.

The Forest Service and the National Park Service have composed their differences over the proposed boundaries.

Of All Things . . !

Accuracy First!

NEW YORK (AP)—Dean Carl W. Ackerman, whose job is teaching Columbia University's journalism students how to be good reporters, introduced William Allen White at the Journalism School's silver jubilee banquet as "a Pulitzer prize winner of 1923."

"If I were a mangaging editor and you brought in that story I'd fire you," declared the Emporia, Kan., editor. "It was in 1924, not 1923."

Bricks for Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Boosters of a local community youth center have discovered a new method to finance the construction of their building—they are selling the bricks in the fireplace.

The "purchasers" of the bricks donate $5 towards the building of the center, and, in exchange, are allowed to "adopt" one of the bricks on the hearth. For five years they may inscribe any message of their choosing upon it, making the lowly brick a fine advertising medium.

Wanted: Skunk Tails

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The Iowa Works Progress Administration seeks, of all things, six skunk tails.

Officials said they want the tails to reproduce an authentic headdress of Chief Black Hawk, one of the 1,000 costumes WPA workers are making for the Iowa Centennial pageants this summer.

WPA designers said it will take about six tails to duplicate the bristling headdress of the Chief of the Sacs and Foxes.

Extremes in Size

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, with 40,000 inhabitants, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, with 2,290,788 inhabitants are the smallest and the largest capital cities in Latin America.

Masons Forming Big Brother Club To Assist Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Organization of a big brother social service committee designed "to bring Masons into active, sympathetic contact with the life of the local community" was undertaken here today as the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons met for their 157th annual communication.

Assembling behind closed doors, members of the organization had before them an appeal from Jacob C. Klinck, New York Grand Master, to pursue a militant policy and be ready always to extend a helping hand, especially to youth.

"Masonry is not so much a form and a ritual as a way of life and a challenge to service," Mr. Klinch said. "It is a social philosophy and an inspiration to fraternal living."

More than 1,500 Masons, representing all the 1,037 lodges in New York State, are in attendance at the meeting. In addition, members of the order from nearby states are present.

"With the uncertain and conflicting voices of the moment, these times bear heavy upon the lives of our young people and press too many into lives of cynicism and materialism, and even of crime," Mr. Klinck continued. "Much can be done to change their outlook by sympathetic and understanding counsel and by the helping hand in the hour of need."

It was suggested the proposed committee could perform distinct community services by emphasizing Masonic ideals to the youth of the community for good living.

"Politics change, but Freemasonry cannot change in matters of principle without inviting annihilation," Mr. Klinck added. "Political rulers rise and fall, and the trend today changes tomorrow when another set obtains the upper hand.

"We Masons of this Country are favored above our brethren of many other nations in that our principles are in harmony with the essential thought of the declaration of Independence and our Constitution."

Cardenas Applauds Soldiers At Festival in Their Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico was described as being in the third phase of its development by President Lazaro Cardenas in his address at the recent annual celebration of "The Day of the Soldier." The first stage was the independence movement, beginning in 1810; the second, the reform movement which flourished in the 1850's; and the third is the present struggle for economic liberation.

The President warmly lauded the Mexican soldier for his loyalty to the Nation and said: "The people and the Army are eager and ready to quell any attempts by dissatisfied elements to break the domestic peace." If such attempts were made, said President Cardenas, responsibility for them would be laid directly upon the dissident factions.

In a general address to the soldiers which covered a variety of subjects of foremost interest here, the President expressed his gratification at the united support he had received during the recent critical expropriation of the oil companies. This had come from all classes, but the most notable example was the co-operation of the Catholic Church which, "for the first time in the history of Mexico offered the Government unselfish support."

No one cognizant of affairs in Mexico today could deny the existence of these conditions nor the possibility of their causing a serious debacle. But the very fact that Mexico's President "faces them with serenity" has had a calming effect upon the general public. That the peso has continued to hold around four to the dollar, as compared with the previous rate of three and sixty one hundredths to the dollar, is attributed solely to national pride and determination to support the Government. First reports after the suspension of silver purchases were that it would fall to six or seven to the dollar.

President Cardenas attributed alarmist reports to propaganda disseminated by the oil companies and other interests which, he said, were antagonistic to Mexico. Such interests had in past epochs, he said, even resorted to fomenting rebellion and the fact that they are now claiming a denial of justice is due to their having lost their influence and control over Mexican affairs.

"Mexicans are today living in one of the most important epochs of our history," he said, "when the social forces loosed by the Revolution are marching against the previously privileged and antagonistic bodies which have opposed our national progress.

"We are being called upon to make economic sacrifices in order to succeed with our program, which is to deliver into the hands of posterity the riches of the nation, which, having passed into the hands of foreign capital, are now being reclaimed for our own people," he said.

Thomas Charges 'Kidnaping'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., May 4—As a result of his forceful ejection from New Jersey last Saturday night, when he attempted to address a meeting in Journal Square, Jersey City, Norman Thomas, National Socialist leader, today had filed three complaints with Joseph F. Holland, United States Commissioner here, charging two Jersey City police officials with violation of the Lindbergh Kidnapping law. The officials are John J. Underwood, Police Inspector, and Henry Gautier, Captain of the Detective Division, whom he charges with violation of the Federal statute against kidnaping, with conspiracy to violate that law, and with theratening and intimidating him.

Warrants for the arrest of Inspector Underwood and Captain Gautier had not been issued when this was written.

Mr. Thomas went to the Federal Building late yesterday afternoon after a conference with Arthur T. Vanderbilt, President of the American Bar Association and counsel for the Socialist leader. He was accompanied by a member of Mr. Vanderbilt's staff, and together they conferred with Commissioner Holland and William F. Smith, Assistant United States Attorney, with a view to determining the type of complaint they should make and against whom it should be issued.

Consensus here today is that Mr. Thomas will not get far with this line of action and that for the enemies of Mayor Hague's system of government to make appreciable progress, they will have to take a different task.

The situation has been erroneously compared to that which obtained in New York City prior to the overthrow of Tammany Hall through the Samuel Seabury investigation. Mr. Hague is in more complete control of the situation in Hudson County and has greater power in the Democratic Administration in Trenton than James J. Walker possessed in the Empire State as Mayor of New York City, and developments growing out of the attempted investigation by the Republican-controlled Assembly Committee of alleged vote frauds in Hudson County were seen by competent observers as clearly indicative that no inquiry like that directed by Mr. Seabury will get anywhere in Mr. Hague's political preserve.

William Peterson of Jersey City announced today he would seek a permit in the name of Hudson County Committee for Labor Defense and Civil Rights for the meeting called for Journal Square next Saturday night. Representative John J. Barnard (Farmer-Labor), of Minnesota, and Representative Jerry H. O'Connel (D) of Montana have consented to speak in this meeting, irrespective of whether a permit is granted, but were quoted as having said they would not seek the permit.

Bishop Criticizes Church Fund 'Tricks'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 4—Gambling, bingo, and "other tricks savoring of the rackets of the day" as a means of raising money for the work of religious organizations, were condemned by Bishop Wallace J. Gardner, in his address to the annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey here today.

"They are unthinkable in our fellowship, and I am grateful that they do not loom large in our Diocesan life," he declared.

"Many people giving a little money many times is better business than waiting for large grants, or what is beyond the endurance of spiritual fellowship, the use of methods so prevalent today—bingo, gambling and other tricks savoring of rackets," he said.

Boulder Dam Lake Over Half Filled

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Reclamation Bureau estimated yesterday there was enough water in the reservoir behind Boulder Dam to cover Massachusetts and Connecticut to a depth of two feet.

Officials said the spring runoff had brought the storage behind the giant Dam on the Colorado River to 16,000,000 acre feet, or enough to cover 16,000,000 acres with one foot of water.

The reservoir, which has been catching surplus Colorado River water since February, 1935, has a capacity of 30,500,000 acre feet.

The lake formed by the Dam is now 109 miles long and covers 93,150 acres.

Carl von Ossietzky

BERLIN, May 4 (AP)—Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist, who passed on today, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935.

[Herr von Ossietzky was confined to a German concentration camp in 1934, shortly after Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime came into power. He was released Nov. 17, 1936, some months after he had been nominated for the Nobel prize.]

Labor Party Holds To New Deal Banner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4—The American Labor Party, true to the New Deal, will not affiliate with the National Progressive organization formed by Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, according to Nat M. Minkoff, legislative leader of the party.

So long as President Roosevelt continues the New Deal program, it would be a mistake for liberal elements to desert him and thereby split their ranks and those of the progressive forces by organizing other political groups, Mr. Minkoff declared at a Labor Party meeting here last night.

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Native Morale Found to Hold Republican Front in Spain

By Frank Borkenau
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen Francisco Franco's enormous superiority in armaments—this is the explanation for his newest successful drive, given both by the Spanish Republicans and by experts of Spanish affairs abroad.

There is no doubt that such superiority exists; there is no doubt, moreover, that without it General Franco could never have broken through the Republican lines.

The days when huge crowds of "red militia" could be dispersed by the dropping of a few inefficient bombs are long past. Today there exists a Republican army, trained and experienced in war, which would not fall back unless subject to very strong pressure

During the first days of General Franco's offensive in Aragon, which coincided with the German annexation of Austria, newspapers were full of news about the sending of 20,000 (according to some reports even 30,000) Germans, and many tens of thousands of Italians. These versions, however, were soon discarded. General Franco did not receive any substantial re-enforements in men from abroad; indeed, he continues to be short of men. But General Franco did get and does not deny having got substantial re-enforcements in aviation, tanks and artillery munition, perhaps in artillery itself. The effects of his strengthened aircraft were particularly disastrous for the Republicans. The raids upon Barcelona have served their purpose. The bulk of the Republican air fleet circled over Barcelona while the front line remained undefended.

Yet armaments are not everything in war. The side weaker in materials has sometimes proved to be victorious in the end. The effect of modern war engines may be as ghastly as anything; yet the response of the men stands for something in the result. This was clearly revealed in the course of operations after the recent Franco offensive started. After a short spell of fighting, the Italian infantry broke through the Republican lines north of Belchite (south of the Ebro) and then a general run of the Republicans started. They fled for days, without halting; fell back no less than 80 miles, till Caspe. Only there they attempted to make a stand.

Intrenchment

But the loss of materials incurred by their disorderly retreat, the disintegration of the units, the gaps opened everywhere in the Republican front, made a stand now a matter apparently beyond human power.

The retreat had to continue, and was brought to a momentary standstill only 60 more miles behind, in the immediate vicinity of Tortosa, only a few miles from the sea. It remains to be seen whether here the Republicans will entrench themselves successfully, as they did at the gates of Madrid.

Anyway, the similarity between the two situations is obvious. In the one case, the Republican front kept firm at one mile's distance from the capital; in the other, at a few miles distance from the sea, under immediate menace of extending the Insurgent lines that had cut Republican Spain in two.

In both cases it would have been easier and less costly to halt the retreat at an earlier moment. But in both cases the determination necessary for stiff resistance derived, not from any change of the military situation for the better, but from the sudden realization, by the troops themselves, of the disaster implied in defeat. These last-minute stands are as heroic as the preceding irresistible panics are exasperating. Both are typical Spanish temperament in war.

Barcelona itself implicitly admits that much of the recent disaster could have been avoided. This is implied in the reshuffling of the Barcelona Government, whose political aspects are secondary in importance to the technical ones. The main element of Cabinet reorganization is the resignation of Señor Indalecio Prieto, the War Minister, who had been widely regarded as the most competent administrator in the Republican camp. His resignation suggests that Spanish public opinion has revised its judgment upon a man who had been advertised as a sort of Spanish Carnot before having been put to the test.

Equipment

It was claimed as an extraordinary achievement, months ago, that the Barcelona factories turned out one airplane per day, an obviously inadequate output. The failure to build a really efficient armament industry was the more surprising, as the Republican Government had a considerable supply of funds during the first part of the war, had not to fear any embargo for raw materials and engines, and could import both workers and technical personnel from abroad.

It is true that these advantages were balanced by great difficulties. Transport was, time and again, in a state of disintegration, competing political parties and administrative staffs raced for those materials which entered Spain, and the armament industry in Barcelona was continually handicapped by the strife between communists and anarchists in the factories. The former provided the foreign technicians, but the latter controlled the bulk, or at least the most active section, of the workers.

It would have needed an iron hand, and at the same time a policy appealing to the average Spaniard, to overcome these difficulties. There was no lack of ruthless suppression of people described as "wreckers" and "saboteurs." But there was an obvious lack of administrative capacity able to turn the powers yielded by the Government to good purpose. The Republicans' inferiority in armaments has not been altogether unavoidable.

Enlistment

True, they were never in the enviable position of the nationalists of receiving their war material ready-made from abroad, without being asked for cash; and what support from abroad they received, has been slackening just at the decisive moment. The French Government, during critical weeks, was in a state of instability. The Russian Government, which was never so deeply interested in Spain as has been widely assumed, started to clear out as soon as it saw, after the defeat at Teruel, that the Spanish war was unlikely to end in success for the Left.

Certain details revealed in connection with the breakdown of the Republican front are significant. The workers, on this occasion, decided to renounce the eight-hour day, and by their decision the world learned that up to then they had enjoyed this privilege—during the worst crises of a civil war. The Cabinet, not for the first time, discussed the introduction of compulsory service. But even now, in the worst emergency, the unions turned down the suggestion and pledged themselves to exert a strong pressure for enlistment upon their members instead.

The unions are very strong in Republican Spain, and it is a secondary matter whether pressure for enlistment issues from the administration or from the unions. But on the occasion of this exchange of views, one learns that the Government has been able to enlist now no less than two war-time divisions of young volunteers, youngsters who hitherto, at the height of the war, did not do service and are only now volunteering for it.

Since August, 1936, appeals have been launched for women to take the place of men in the factories, despite deep-rooted Spanish traditions. Such an appeal has been launched again, apparently without much success; and one may be certain that on this, if on no other account, many thousands of men are kept behind the lines. Even today the Republican camp is not fully mobilized for war, though this does not detract from the well-deserved reputation of the Spaniards for heroic resistance in desperate circumstances.

Indian Youths Revive Tribal Arts

National Youth Administration

Beatrice Smith
Making Indian Dolls in the Old Onondaga Manner From Corn Husks

Oliver Hill
Fashioning an Indian Mask During His Training as a Camp Counselor

Franco If Victor Faces Problems Hard to Answer

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The authoritarian state which seems in store for Spain will be confronted with a far more severe test than that faced by Nazi Germany of Fascist Italy, the Foreign Policy Association declares.

Predicting General Franco's forces would conquer the Barcelona Government ultimately, the private research organization said some sort of authoritarian regime could be expected to result.

"But it is not yet clear whether it will be headed by a monarch or by General Franco," it added.

"In any case, the army officers are likely to prove the dominant factor for some time in the new state. But in the long run they will have to make terms with their old-time allies—landowners, clergy, and monarchists—and to an important degree with the new force of the fascist phalanx."

The new regime will face a herculean task, continued the Association report, written by Charles A. Thomson.

"Its heritage from the war will be debt and destruction....To raise its masses from the poverty level, it must increase agricultural production, which almost inevitably involves some measure of agrarian reform.....Nor will the new stimulated regional sentiment of Catalonia and the Basque Provinces be easily crushed, even by programs of enforced centralization. Should the Nationalists prove unable to free the country promptly of the presence of foreign troops, their political difficulties will be markedly increased."

Franco Government Restores Jesuits

BURGOS, Spain, May 4 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgent Cabinet today ordered the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus in the Spanish territory it governs.

General Francisco Franco's ministers approved a decree setting aside a Government edict which, on Jan. 23, 1932, dissolved the Spanish Jesuits and confiscated their property.

A decree dissolving the Jesuit order in Spain, where it was founded almost 400 years ago, and confiscating its property in the name of the State was promulgated during the Presidency of Niceto Alcala Zamora more than six years ago.

The then new Republic's more radical political elements long had been at odds with the Jesuits, whom they accused of influencing the decision of many of Spain's earlier monarchist governments.

Indian Youths Are Trained To Act as Camp Counselors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Because young people in summer camps are keenly interested in everything pertaining to Indians, 171 young Indians of the Six Nation Reservations in New York State are studying to become camp counselors under the guidance of the State National Youth Administration.

Some of these Indian boys and girls have to be instructed by older members of their tribes, others have only to put into practice what their grandfathers taught them. For it happens that on many of the reservations there are two groups: the so-called Christian and Pagan Indians. The former live as much like whites as possible, with a church and a town hall for religious and civic gatherings. The latter group meet in the Long House for their own religious observances and tribal ceremonies. Sometimes the younger members of the tribes belong to both factions.

It is the New Year's Celebration of the Pagan Indians that is providing much material for these future camp counselors. This 10-day festival, observed specially on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, comes about five days after the first new moon of the year. At this time the participants wear masks or "false faces" and go from house to house.

Thus those Indians who have witnessed this elaborate ceremonial are able to interpret this New Year's Celebration to their fellow students.

Indian girls are at work on dolls, making them of corn husks. These will serve as playthings for the very youngest camp members and souvenirs for the older ones.

Once there was quite a rivalry between the Pagan and Christian Indians, but now that the young people from both sides have united to receive special instruction from tribal Indians in Iroquois traditions, they no longer recognize any differences, but are simply Iroquois Indians, intent on not only earning a living, but doing something useful besides.

Indians Increasing in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's "vanishing Indians" are really not vanishing at all. In fact, they have increased in the past 30 years.

The Indian population dropped from 110,000 in 1907 to 104,000 in 1924, according to figures compiled by the Department of Mines and Resources. Latest returns, showing the present population to be 114,000, not only contradict the common belief that the Indians are fast disappearing, but indicate a slight rise since 1907.

In Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec, and parts of the Maritime Provinces, the Indians are engaged largely in agriculture, and some find employment in industrial centers. In the vast hinterland comprising the northern parts of the Provinces from the north shore of the St. Lawrence River to the Mackenzie Valley and Yukon territory another group is found. They depend on hunting and trapping often under the protection of large Government reserves for their exclusive use.

A third group of Indians is found in the Great Plains regions and in the foothills country of Alberta. When the buffalo herds disappeared from this section, many of the Indians were forced to turn to farming and ranching and became successful.

The coastal tribes of British Columbia have become an important labor factor in the fishing industry. These people had developed a highly organized culture before the appearance of the white man, and for many years have been prominent in the fishing trade.

French Agent Freed

HENDAYE, France, May 4 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent officials announced today that Louis Ducoureau, French Consular Agent at Irun, Spain, who was arrested in February, had been released.

The action liquidated border incidents which arose over the French arrest of Maj. Julian Troncoso, Insurgent Military Governor, who was convicted of an attempted theft of a Spanish Government submarine from Brest, France. M. Ducoureau was imprisoned in reprisal by the Insurgents.

Canada Seeks to Guard Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian forest fire losses amounting to more than $48,000,000 in the past 10 years has caused the Government to issue an appeal for greater attention to measures of prevention. The estimate was made by the Department of Mines and Resources, and includes only direct losses, as it was found impossible to estimate indirect losses in soil fertility and scenic value, and the damage cause by floods, soil erosion, and the lowering of water levels in streams as the result of denudation by fire.

About 85 per cent of all forest fires, the report in the department's bulletin declares, have been caused either by human carelessness, or wilfully. This high percentage can be cut through co-operation of tourists and campers in exercising more caution at the times of the year when the danger is the greatest, the department says.

Canada's forests provide raw materials for the Dominion's third primary industry. Thus the Government views the problem of safeguarding this resource as of major importance.

With adequate fire protection it is estimated that the available forest area is capable of growing in perpetuity five or six times the Dominion's present needs. These figures are enhanced by the fact that Canada has nearly 50 per cent of the forest area of the British Empire, and the second largest forest area in the world. About 90 per cent of its 1,151,454 square miles of timber is publicly owned.

Chamberlain 'Advises' Press

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, mindful of German and Italian sensibilities, last night asked members of the Newspaper Society representing the British press to "abstain from personalities" in commenting on foreign affairs.

The Society's President, H. G. Clarke, while echoing the Prime Minister's wish countered with a request for assurance that the Government is not planning to curtail freedom of the press.

Mr. Chamberlain suddenly turned serious after making the usual jests as honor guest of the Society's annual dinner.

"It is a fact that foreign Governments cannot and will not believe that criticism and comments by papers of this country are not subject to at least tacit acquiescence on the (British) Government, if not of their active entire approval," he said.

"There has been an increasing tendency for foreign Governments to become increasingly sensible to press comments."

He asked the editors to "bear in mind what they are writing or passing for publication may come under the eye of the man they are criticizing."

He added that British press freedom was "a reality which we never at all questioned."

Observers recalled that British press comment on Germany was a burning issue of the abortive Anglo-German conversations among Mr. Chamberlain, Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax and former German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop before Reichsführer Hitler seized Austria.

At that time several semi-official hints were dropped to British newspapers that moderation in foreign affairs commentaries would be helpful. The hints raised some alarm among opposition members in the House of Commons.

Eddy Finds Disguise: Cello Fools the Public

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 4 (AP)—Nelson Eddy returned from a concert tour with a new idea in disguises. In Washington, he said, he bought his father a cello. Whenever Mr. Eddy carried it, no one paid any attention to him.

He said the instrument was much more effective than dark glasses.

New Tea Tax Gets Commons Approval

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—The House of Commons last night approved Sir John Simon's proposal that the tax on tea be increased from four to eight pence a pound.

The measure was passed by a vote of 227 to 129 after an attempt by the laborites to strike out the increase. Sir John, defending the tax, said that it would raise an extra £30,000,000 and that this was necessary to help carry out Britain's rearmament program.

A new tax on alcohol used for motive power also was passed.

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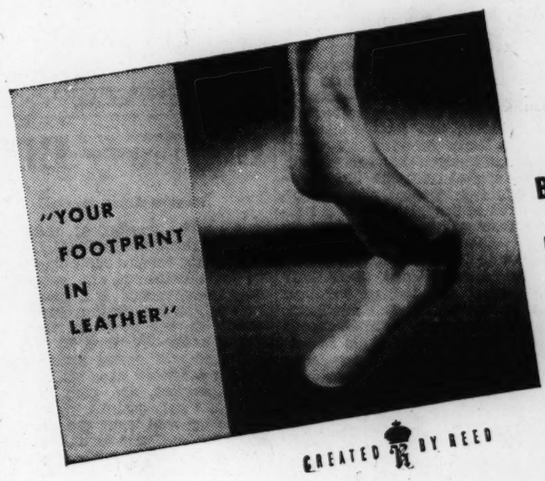

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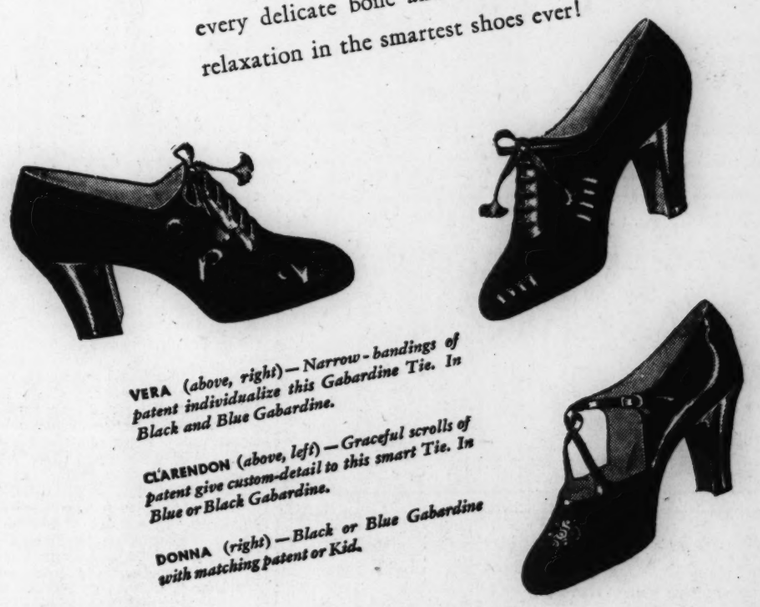

VERA (above, right)—Narrow-bandings of patent individualize this Gabardine Tie. In Black and Blue Gabardine.
CLARENDON (above, left)—Graceful scrolls of patent give custom-detail to this smart Tie. In Blue or Black Gabardine.
DONNA (right)—Black or Blue Gabardine with matching patent or Kid.

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In Latin America Is Found Rich Opportunity—and Risk

(Continued from Page 1)

Pan-American system of highways remains incomplete.

This writer rode on sections of the Pan-American highway in every country from Argentina north to Mexico. He rode past lands crying out for development, for irrigation, for dams, for bridges.

There is no unemployment in Latin America. Any qualification of this statement would be too minor to mention. São Paulo, commercial metropolis of Brazil, recently stated that it needed 200,000 immigrants a year to keep pace with its demand for skilled and unskilled labor.

In Colombia, high in the northern Andes, a vast oil development is under way. In Chile, the Government is maturing plans for the colonization of Aysen, heavily forested pioneer region within a few hundred miles of the Straits of Magellan.

Chile is looking abroad for colonists to develop Aysen. The region is especially suited to Norwegians, but the Minister of Lands and Colonization, Señor Medardo Góytia, told me he would welcome immigration from the United States. Details of the project are now being elaborated.

One warning to prospective colonists, however, and this applies to Americans as well as to Fascists and Communists. Chile, like most Latin-American nations, is looking for permanent settlers.

She is not looking for "get-rich-quickers" who leach out a country's wealth and then go home to enjoy the proceeds. Also, she is not looking for agitators of any extreme form of political or economic theories—fascist or communist. She wants citizens, farmers, artisans, pioneers, builders of a nation.

Progressive Region

This means moving the family and becoming a Chilean. Many Europeans and some Americans have already done this with satisfaction. It does not mean changing the color of your skin.

One of the most prevalent misconceptions abroad about Latin America is that it is filled with lazy Indians snoozing under blankets at midday. Latin America today is a progressive, up-and-coming region, working, building, and coming to recognize itself as the "continent of the future."

It even goes in for modernistic architecture. Peru is tearing down the Lima home of Pizzaro, its founder, to make way for a modern building. Instead of clinging to the past, Latin America goes too fast toward the future for sentimental visitors who like to imagine stately women in lace mantillas, Señoritas peeping from Colonial balconies, and serenaders beneath a southern moon.

An Argentinian who aided me in my work delighted in puncturing romantic notions about South America. The "Balcony and Serenader" version drew his fire.

"People here have to work, and work hard," he insisted. "Now honestly, have you seen any serenaders?"

I had to admit it. Not until I began to see some of the excellent Mexican movies did the Latin America of the novelists reassert itself. In the north of Chile, at Arica, there was gaiety at Carnival time. But everyone is gay in Carnival. There are serenaders beneath southern moons, but Latin America today is rapidly losing its story-book aspect—if it ever equaled the imaginations that flow from pens.

In Lima you can still see ladies with stately mantillas, although not with the high combs. In Managua, Nicaragua, and on the heights of Ecuador in remote villages, I saw scenes that might have survived from Spanish Colonial days. But in Buenos Aires, in Rio de Janeiro, in Bogota, Colombia, in Santiago, Chile, and in all of the principal cities, you might as well be in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, or Kansas City—and not always on a smaller scale either.

Buenos Aires, with its 2,500,000, is exceeded only by New York and Chicago among American cities.

Independence Favored

Latin America is awake and on the move. It is finding a new confidence in itself. If there is such a thing as predominant opinion in the varied countries embraced within Latin America, it would appear to favor more—rather than less—independence from any kind of foreign domination.

The era of economic imperialism is ending in the southern continent, just as political imperialism ended a little more than a century ago. At that time Latin American colonies threw off Spanish and Portuguese control. They became independent nations, under the protection of the United States through the Monroe Doctrine.

But political independence could not supply capital nor carry the new nations at once to economic advancement. Foreign capital—British, German, and later American, came to Latin America. All young nations go through the same process. British capital built the Union Pacific Railway in the United States, and most of the nation's early railways. Only within 20 years has the United States been converted from a debtor to a creditor nation.

Latin America still needs foreign capital and foreign technical skill in developing the continent. The dominant issue is: Shall fascist nations use technical skills to advance their own ends in Latin America, or shall Latin America look to less aggressive and less needy helpers?

It is no longer a question of deciding such a vital issue in deliberations of powers outside Latin America. The independent nations are free to choose, and are increasingly exercising this right. The United States today would be the first to affirm their right of free choice.

But freedom brings responsibilities with power. The first responsibility of Latin America is toward itself. Many alert Latin American thinkers are observing that small nations which climb on the fascist band-wagon do not emerge from the parade with their own flags flying.

From the standpoint of the United States, fascist inroads in Latin America constitute a direct threat. If the inroads are limited to trade and culture, the threat is minimized. But any sign of open aggression would menace peace.

It is an open question if, and how soon, the United States would enter a war in Europe or Asia. There is little doubt that the United States would rise at once to meet any threat of armed aggression against a Latin-American nation by a non-American power.

But talk of resisting armed aggression shoots too high to check the actualities of present fascist penetration. Those actualities are found in everyday trade and in a host of cultural details, to be examined in succeeding articles.

Latin America Abounds in Natural Resources

By a Staff Artist

Chief Resources

Cattle—107,000,000 head.
Coffee—Seven-eighths of world production.
Copper—One-fifth of world production.
Gold—One-fourteenth of world production.
Oil—Venezuela is third producer in world, exceeded only by United States and Russia. South American reserves are vast, and not yet entirely known. 152,550,000 barrels produced in 1936.
Sheep—86,000,000 head.
Sugar—Production about 6,500,000 long tons a year.
Tin—Bolivia produces one-fourth of world supply. Smaller deposits in Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Argentina.
Wheat—Annual production exceeds 231,000,000 bushels.

Big Navy Bill: What It Means to U. S. Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

limit on the number of under-age warships permitted in the U. S. fleet. It does not require scrapping over-age ships. Behind it, and as yet officially unannounced, is a naval program calling for creation during the coming 10-year period of this new fleet of under-age ships. By the end of the 10-year period most of the existing American navy will be over-age. Therefore, the plan contemplates not only making up the difference between what the navy has now and the new limit, but also replacing during the 10-year period all the existing units which will reach their age limits during the period.

The result of this would be to create two U. S. fleets, one new and one old. The new fleet, the fleet consisting of only under-age ships, would become the first line fleet. And this first line fleet would consist of 18 battleships, 7 aircraft carriers, 18 heavy cruisers, 28 light cruisers, 56 submarines and 144 destroyers. The second line fleet would consist of all the over-age ships which would be deemed worth saving. Depending on what ships would be scrapped, its size would be somewhere up to a fleet of 15 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 9 heavy cruisers, 10 light cruisers, probably 50 submarines and somewhere between 50 and 75 destroyers.

U. S. Navy Doubled

The total of new and old fleets at the end of the 10-year period would be more than double the size of the existing navy. This would not mean that it would be twice as strong. Its relative strength would depend on what other nations build during the same period. The United States will build under the 10-year plan a fleet of new ships to match the old ships of others. The second line fleet would be a match for the second line of other powers, and will have value as such, and for such modified work as commerce convoy, although it would probably not be included in the lineup for a major engagement.

The fact remains, however, that under the 10-year program which the new expansion bill makes possible the navy will be increased in number of ships by about 170 units, and in actual fighting strength between 50 and 75 per cent. But measured in terms relative to the building programs of other naval powers it will remain roughly where it is now, in second place among world navies. According to all indications it will fall farther and farther behind parity with the British Navy during the 10-year period, as the British expansion program is notably larger. The great question is where it will come out relative to Japan. The program is intended by its naval drafters to keep the United States at the old 5-3 ratio level. Whether it will do so remains entirely uncertain due to the secrecy of Japanese building plans.

Looking at the building program from another angle it becomes less startling. In terms of actual annual ship construction it means only that the existing pace will be maintained over a 10-year period. Also to describe it as a 46-ship bill is correct in that it will result in building 46 more ships over 10 years than could otherwise have been built.

In terms of annual building the bill means that during the 10-year period new battleships will be spaced to produce 12 more. An aircraft carrier would be laid down every second year. Beginning with 1946 two heavy cruisers would be laid down per year. Light cruiser construction would be spaced to result in 15 units, or one and a half per year. Regularly each year eight destroyers and six submarines would be laid down.

The result would be, in fact, something less than the current tempo of naval construction. There is an excessive hump at the moment due to the effort to catch up quickly in new battleships. By the end of the calendar year either six or seven will actually be under construction, a figure out of proportion to a regular replacement problem.

Whether any such tempo of naval construction will be maintained will depend entirely on Congress. Not a single ship can be built without specific appropriations of money by Congress. Actually the expansion bill, and the 10-year program which it involves, represents an aspiration of the naval planners. Congressional passage of the bill puts the stamp of approval of Congress on the aspiration—on the objective of a modern navy of 272 new fighting ships to be in existence in 1950.

But approval by Congress of such an aspiration, and achievement of it, are entirely different matters. Between the two are many uncertain factors. The only real certainty is that during the coming 12-month period naval construction will be pressed to the full capacity of shipyards. The regular budget program has already been raised by two more battleships, and two more deficiency bills adding still more ships are expected.

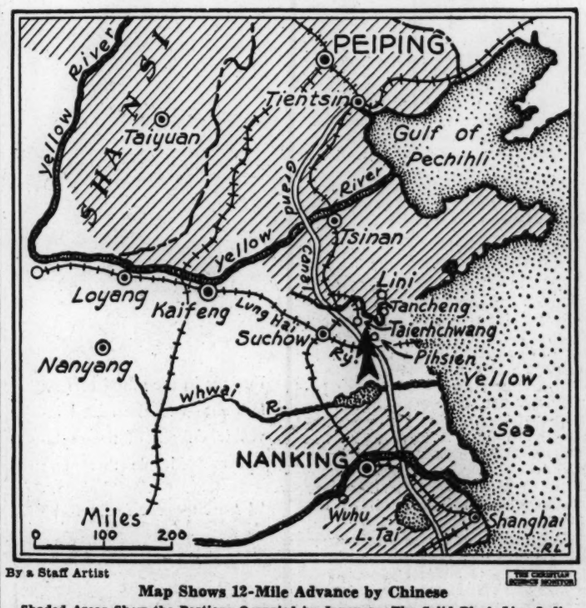
Windsor Holds Military Titles

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor still holds the highest ranks in all three British military services but gets no pay for them, a question in the House of Commons brought out today.

Col. David John Colville, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, answering a question asked by Laborite J. R. Leslie, said: "His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, holds the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy, of Field Marshal in the Army and of Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

"He is not actively employed by any of the defense services and receives no emoluments from their votes." (Votes are the sums voted by Parliament for the military services.)

Scene of Chinese Triumphs



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows 12-Mile Advance by Chinese

Shaded Areas Show the Portions Occupied by Japanese. The Solid Black Line Indicates the Definitive Front Involved in the Present Operations. The Other Frontal Areas Are Indefinite Because of Indiscriminate Guerilla Operations. The Black Arrow Indicates the Point of the New Chinese Attack, Forcing Back the Japanese Salient. The Japanese Were Driving South to Cut the Lunghai Railroad, Major Chinese East-West Communications Line, and Also to Unite the Japanese Controlled Territory of North China With the Japanese Occupied Area Around Nanking and Shanghai

Hitler Desire for New Pact Seen Firmly Opposed by Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

the Rome talks, far from creating or accentuating a division among the great powers, will pave the way for a better understanding and for more stable peace conditions on the Continent.

Colonies Hinted Topic

ROME, May 4 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini found two periods in the festive round of entertainment for the German dictator here, to engage in private talks on the purposes of their Nazi-Fascist friendship.

Informed sources said their exchange dealt entirely with colonies.

There was half an hour at the Quirinal Palace before the morning tour and an hour afterward, also at the palace.

Herr Hitler, who repeatedly has declared Germany's determination to regain its war-lost colonies, was said to have done most of the talking.

Signor Mussolini, who has described Italy as satisfied with the creation of its empire following the conquest of Ethiopia, listened.

Although none outside the group of immediate confidants knew what the two had to say in political planning today, Rome diplomats suggested that the Führer would likely use the occasion to reassure the Italian Premier that Germany is content to let Brenner Pass—gateway between German Austria and Italy—be his frontier, notwithstanding the presence of large numbers of German residents in the Italian Tirol, which Italy won from old Austria at the end of the World War.

Cameramen Get Uniforms

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—Dressed in brand new, natty grey uniforms made especially for the occasion, movie cameramen and news photographers selected by the National Socialist propaganda ministers were sent to Italy for the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

German newspaper correspondents, who are covering the visit, all had to invest in brown uniforms which, in many respects, resemble those of the National Socialist political organizers. Those of cameramen resemble those of the air force.

For ordinary occasions high black boots, riding breeches and gray or brown shirts were prescribed. For gala occasions, both news and cameramen will wear long trousers and white shirts. In all cases, black ties will be worn.

Instead of insignia denoting rank in the army or party formations, Herr Hitler's knights of the pen and camera will wear the letters "RKK," meaning Reichskultur Kammer—German Culture Chamber—on their breasts.

They were admonished to be soldierly in their bearing and at all times to obey orders of officials of the propaganda ministry, who will accompany them. They must always wear a red armband with a black Swastika on a white circular field.

Paris Plans King's Visit

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—While Reichsführer Hitler was making a triumphal entry into Rome the French Government last night disclosed plans for a State visit from the British King and Queen at the end of June.

The visit program practically will duplicate the visit George V and Queen Mary paid to France on the eve of the World War in 1914.

George VI and Elizabeth will witness a huge review of France's military might and place wreaths on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

Rome Politely Enthusiastic

(Continued from Page 1)

certain the tracks were clear and safe.

Uniformed German police, escorted about the station by Fascist officers, were told the identities of all non-uniformed persons within the station area.

King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini stood together on the platform beneath a great Swastika outlined in colored neon lights. Premier Mussolini wore on his militia corporal's uniform the order of the German Eagle which Herr Hitler had conferred upon him.

Herr Hitler appeared in the doorway of his coach clad in a Nazi khaki uniform. His only decorations were an Iron Cross on his sleeve and the emblem of an honorary corporal of the Fascist militia—an award from Signor Mussolini last September.

Trumpets of the honor guard of the Savoia grenadiers sounded a fanfare. A band swung into "Deutschland Uber Alles." Signor Mussolini's musketeers, with deaths' heads on their turbans, drew their daggers.

Duce Rode to Office

The Nazi guest received warm handshakes from the King and Premier Mussolini before the King raised his arm to indicate the direction of march. Herr Hitler fell into step beside him and together the King and the man who rose from humble beginnings to lead a nation of 75,000,000 strode down 300 yards of red carpet.

The Duce left the station alone and motored to his office.

Outside the station brass helmeted lancers were drawn up in a huge semi-circle, their blue pennants fluttering in the chilly, night breeze. Within the semicircle rank after rank of Fascist youth, uniformed Nazi residents of Italy and carabinieri were drawn up at attention.

Reichsführer Hitler climbed into the royal coach, taking his seat at the King's right. The procession moved off down newly-completed Adolfo Hitler avenue to the sound of the Nazi Horst Wessel song and the Fascist anthem.

Fountains of Fire

Ministers and generals followed in 12 other carriages. The imposing procession wound through floodlighted streets, past fountains of fire springing from burning urns and colored lights playing upon Rome's ancient ruins.

An estimated 500,000 packed the three miles of streets along the route.

When the royal coach halted at St. Paul's Gate, a few hundred yards from the station, Pierro Colonna, Rome's Governor, read the city's welcome. The Governor stood on a crimson-draped pavilion, beneath a bronze sculpture of Romulus and Remus and declared: "We welcome you on Rome's sacred soil."

Contrary to a previous announcement, Herr Hitler was not given the honor of riding through the center passage of Constantine's Gate, reserved by old Romans and new for conquerors.

At night, Herr Hitler, who has had differences with the Roman Catholic Church, occupied an apartment in a palace built by and for Popes. At the Quirinal palace an apartment only recently occupied by Crown Prince Umberto was provided for him—with new marble floors and renovated tapestries on its walls.

Pope Deplores Insignia

VATICAN CITY, May 4 (AP)—Pope Pius was quoted by L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, as saying at Castel Gandolfo today that it was "a sad thing" that "the insignia of another cross that is not the Cross of Christ" was hoisted in Rome on Holy Cross Day.

Yesterday was Holy Cross Day. It coincided with the arrival in Rome of Reichsführer Hitler, in whose honor the city was blanketed with the Swastika, the Nazi emblem.

Japanese Army Hurled Back In Drive by Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese-occupied areas about Shanghai and Nanking.

Foreign military observers conceded the Japanese were in a precarious position along the jagged line of many salients and that if the Chinese offensive continued vigorously it might end the Japanese theat to the vital Lunghai railway, key to mid-China's east-to-west transport.

Communications Cut

Besides the serious break in Japanese lines northeast of Taierhchwang, Chinese reported a flying column moved around the Japanese left flank and cut their communication lines between Tancheng and Lini to the rear.

It was believed this was a preliminary to a strong counter offensive in that quarter for the purpose of rolling up the Japanese lines along the Yi River.

More serious still, perhaps, in its ultimate consequences was the report received by foreign sources that 2,000 Communists of the Chinese Eighth Army had arrived in Northwestern Shantung Province after marching through Shansi Province across Japanese communication lines.

Japanese Air Attack

The purpose of the detachment, it was said, was to co-ordinate and intensify guerilla activities behind the Japanese lines and threaten the bases of their whole Shantung Province campaign.

Japanese struck back with an air raid upon Suchow, Chinese base and junction of the East-west Lunghai line and the North-south Tientsin-Pukow railway. Chinese reported 70 killed and wounded and 200 houses burned and destroyed in the raid. Japanese said more than half the military warehouses were damaged or destroyed, the railway station bombed and considerable trackage torn up in the attack.

Buffer Zone Established

Mobile tactics had almost succeeded in establishing a buffer zone 50 miles wide on the north side of the Yellow River in Honan and Shansi Provinces.

Japanese, however, still held positions in a few strategic spots on the north bank from which they continued sporadic shelling of Chinese positions along the Lunghai railway on the south side.

Chinese units were even reported approaching Taming, Hopeh Province, 100 miles east of Tsinan, Shantung capital, and Sinsiang, 30 miles north of the Yellow River in Honan Province.

Daily clashes are reported about Hangchow, southernmost seaboard city held by Chinese, along the south shore of Lake Tai west of Shanghai, and along the highways linking Nanking and Hangchow.

Major Fighting Continues

Major forces in the area continued fighting that has gone on for more than a month at Yuhang, 12 miles west of Hangchow, while Chinese still held the south bank of the river opposite Hangchow.

Thirty miles southeast of Wuhu, Chinese were conducting a vigorous campaign against the important town of Suancheng and the nearby town of Sunkiapu. South of Wuhu Japanese bombed Chinese troop concentrations.

In central Anhwei Province, west of Wuhu, a Japanese column 6,000 strong was continuing its advance upon the Chinese base, Hofei, after the capture of Chaohsien.

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Wings on the Wind

A BUNDLE of bare forsythia branches stood in a tall white vase against the soft green background of a town apartment. They had come on the wings of friendship to cheer an exodus from the ample space of a country home to the greater convenience of a quiet nook in a noisy city; where the inner vision of creative work transcended the outer view of chimney-stack and gray stone wall; and where a pot of bright blue hyacinths at the window proved a triumphant link to the memory of a lovely garden.

It was a day so full of joy that the voice of spring penetrated the long dark corridor, overpowered the neighboring radio; and, naming a certain favorite haunt, called so persistently to the inner ear that papers were hastily stuffed in a drawer, and soon an inviting medley of sounds bore witness to a vigorous campaign in the kitchenette.

The longing for sun and sky outran the ordinary careful method of picnic procedure. A favorite book, the thermos filled with hot soup, a bag of sandwiches, and an outsize orange or two, hastily concealed in an armful of extra wraps, were snugly tucked in the little car that sped away over the big road to its accustomed berth under the giant elm tree overlooking the familiar pond.

* * *

OTHERS HAD ALREADY taken possession. Several pairs of wild duck were playing on the surface of the water, while overhead the seagulls challenged the sharp winds in glorious feats of poise and skill. To watch that matchless exhibition of strength and grace was to forget all else and to be lifted clear up into the realm of fetterless joy.

Even the ducks, though more ponderous in flight, became animated by the spirit of fun; and, forsaking their usual dignified mien, descended to clownish antics. There must have been an especially succulent plant root at the water's edge, for time and again they dove and remained upended for many seconds, webbed feet splashing the surface, or fluttering in the air in ridiculous postures, while body and tail were jerked about by the violent tweaks of head and beak in their submerged and strenuous luncheon.

Beyond the pond lay meadow and beechwood, and a circular planting of rhododendrons, where the sun beat warm and the wind lay still; where thermos and basket brought forth their appetizing contents, accompanied by the domestic note of the robin and the persistent, joyous call of the little song sparrow.

* * *

THE WILLOWS WERE not weeping that day, but waving their light green, bud-buttoned arms in time with the windswept gulls, as they whispered soft tunes in the breezes.

There was a little winding path whose grassy borders were spattered with bright blue scilla; an elated brook to cross, where the ragged stepping-stones caught and held the swirling oddments of the last spring freshet; a lovely rock-garden where many colorful bulbs peeped shyly from crack and crevice; and under one ancient beech an exposed and weathered root lay curved in the shape of a mother's arm, against which nestled a myriad of dainty blue bells, their faces upturned and flecked with yellow sunshine.

Time and town were beckoning all too soon; but there was one last gesture of freedom on the sloping banks of the little pond, over which the tireless gulls still dipped and soared, as cookie crumbs, treasured from lunch, were flung to eager ducklings.

* * *

WINGS ON THE wind, scents on the wind, crumbs on the wind! What fragrant memories were folded in the little car as it sped past clanging trolley and roaring tractor, back to its smoke-filled city berth.

Even the sober winter hat had a jaunty tilt as the apartment door swung open, for would not its four walls now be filled with pinions of thought, sweet-scented, joy-borne?

Poised on the threshold, elation gave place to sudden amazement. The bundle of branches in the tall white vase had sprung into yellow bloom! The forsythia, feeling that call of spring, had burst the bondage of time to offer a merry welcome. A near-by steam-pipe might claim to have sponsored that golden miracle, but the singing heart, lifted on wings of windwashed thought, knew better.

E. S. D.

Introduction in Latin

THE first impression of Lima is brightly modern. The Panagra bus that whirled me from a just completed airport conducted me along a broad boulevard with trees in rows of lavender flower, past villas dripping with bloom, like the houses of southern California. Their air of twentieth-century suburban affluence made my Latin letter of introduction seem pretty absurd.

Then, suddenly, the avenue had led us into narrow streets of two-story houses, with latticed Moorish balconies on their upper floors. Often these lattices were beautifully and intricately carved, and sometimes a shutter stood open, and through the aperture a dark head regarded the world.

But the head did not wear the high comb and the mantilla implied in the Spanish-Colonial balcony; for the head was bobbed in the manner of the moment. And the narrow streets were crowded, not with painted coaches and horsemen, but with automobiles; and there were great lurid posters of plays showing at cinema houses, the posters decorated with pictures of Hollywood stars.

It seemed as though New York had moved into Lima.

But that impression was quickly gone, for the tension in New York faces is not seen in Lima—not yet anyway.

And in spite of the sleek motor cars of familiar makes, and that modernity of heads to which properly belonged the grace of mantillas, there still survives in Lima the heritage of Moorish balconies and grilled windows and great doors of Viceregal palaces. This gave me confidence to believe that I would be able to find my way through the centuries back to a time when a letter of introduction in Latin would not have appeared ludicrous pedantry.—From "Peruvian Pageant," by BLAIR NILES. (New York: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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Career of the Cameo

GEM-CUTTING in relief dates back to the days of the Etruscans and the Phoenicians, and possibly had its rise in an earlier form of ornament; it is, however, not so old as the intaglios of Ancient Greece. So beautiful was the effect of gem-cutting in relief, in almost any material, that when once its fame was established its continued popularity was assured. It is true that the career of the cameo has been somewhat fitful, at times even intermittent. The earlier cameos were almost forgotten when the Romans revived their popularity. Some wonderfully good gems were cut in the earlier days of Roman supremacy, probably by Greek gem-cutters who cut so many of the best intaglios. Portrait gems of the emperors were much favoured in Imperial Rome. The generals and officers of the army brought the cameo to Britain, and when the Romans settled in this country for their long stay the cameo was one of the ornaments worn. Cameo cutting, it is assumed, became a lost art here in the centuries which followed the return of the Romans to Italy. Cameos were, however, made and worn in the East, and when the Crusaders went to the Holy Land they brought back with them some of those gems. There was a Mediaeval revival; and a later time of popularity for the cameo, in this latter instance cut from shells, in the Victorian age. . . .

The aim of the cameo-cutter was to work in relief, that is to produce a miniature sculpture which showed up well by contrast. For that purpose he chose a material composed of layers of different colours or shades, generally of the same material of solidified substance, although not always so. He found the agate and the onyx stones best adapted to his purpose. The onyx was probably the chief stone used; more precious stones were, however, used, for many of the best ancient cameos are cut from the emerald, the beryl, and the chrysoprase. Garnet and jasper are met with, but rarely a true ruby. . . .

But the onyx, with its variety of tints and its many layers, is by far the best for the purpose; and the ancients, as well as those who followed the art they had so well exemplified, took advantage of the beauty of the relief the onyx gave when cut. . . .

Cameos found favour among the ladies of Greece and Rome; they wore them in their hair and, mounted as clasps, used them as fastenings for their flowing robes and for their cloaks. Military men wore them, too, as shoulder fasteners; just as they were worn in later times by the Crusaders. Roman art declined after the death of Severus and then cameo cutting fell into disuse. . . . The later emperors inherited and acquired many examples of the early arts of Rome, and some of them have been well preserved and have been handed on with additional historic interest. A very remarkable sardonyx was among the jewels pledged by Baldwin II of Constantinople to Louis of France. The central part of this piece represents Germanicus returning from his expedition to Germany, when he was received by the Emperor Tiberius.

Many of Wedgwood's famous cameos, designed by Flaxman, were portraits of the older Roman Emperors, and of course the gem of all cameos (not carved in stone) is the Barbarini vase.—From "Antique Jewelry and Trinkets," by FRED W. BURGESS. (New York: Tudor.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz

MADEMOISELLE CABARRUS: *A Portrait in Oils by Théodore Chassériau*

THÉODORE CHASSÉRIAU was born in 1819 on the Island of Haiti, then called St. Domingue. Ten years later he was already studying in the studio of Ingres in Paris, where he stayed until he was sixteen years old. In spite of his youth, he exhibited two pictures in the Salon which gained him a third prize and showed his talent already fully developed. It was at that time that Ingres declared: "That child will be the Napoleon of painting."

The influence of Ingres shows chiefly in the technique of Chassériau, for his inspiration was free and untrammelled. Later he came under the influence of Delacroix whose works greatly charmed him. Chassériau spent the rest of his life, trying to adapt his art to what he admired in these two great rival masters who held such entirely different ideas about painting. Although never able to combine the classic art of the one with the romantic art of the other, Chassériau brought to the magnificent draughtsmanship taught him by Ingres the rich sense of coloring he learned from Delacroix. His vision and his ideal remained always his own.

This portrait by Chassériau of Mademoiselle Cabarrus, a granddaughter of Madame Tallien, may be seen now in the Museum of Quimper. When exhibited in 1848 at the Salon of Paris, one of the art critics referred to it as "The Pearl of the Salon." Although painted at least ten years after the artist left the studio of Ingres, it is worthy of the great master who regarded drawing as the foundation of a painter's work. The background is of a soft golden brown, against which the dress of cream-colored satin stands out in bold relief. One hand holds a bouquet of violets; the other rests on a cushion. A wreath of flowers and green leaves holds the glossy black hair.

I Know This Way

I KNOW this way; in spring
Through the foot-tangling grass
I come, through ragged weeds
That brush me as I pass.

Grim seasons change the field,
The grasses come, and go,
But always I can tell
Where buttercups will grow.

Praise God who gives us flowers,
And God who gives us spring,
That we may nod at buttercups,
And lift our heads, and sing.

ELIZABETH WENTWORTH SEAVER

The Mountains in His Eyes

HE SAT aloof—a hatchet-faced peasant from the Transylvanian Alps, nursing his cello.

The rest of the band were enjoying themselves, just as they would enjoy themselves when they played for the interminable stream of guests at a rich farmer's wedding. A sophisticated city audience, a polished dance floor, gilt French mirrors—these did not affect their rustic gaiety. They had something to give: the vigor of their rich uplands. They looked round, their smiles gleaming with gold teeth, expecting responsive rhythmic swaying, half hoping some of us would rise, link hands and swing into the *Hora*.

But Rumania's national dance was to be performed more competently—by professionals. A whoop from outside, and two youthful couples ran in with feigned, laughing carelessness.

* * *

OF THE GIRLS one was married, for her hair was tightly bound in a gay silk scarf. The other wore a zinnia behind her left ear, while two long, shiny plats swung in lilting counterpoint to the movements of her body. Their bodices were gleamingly white, embroidered with green ivy leaves; their skirts billowed out, arabesqued with sequins which twinkled in the spotlights.

The men were joyously rectangular. Spotless white predominated in their costumes, too: loose tunics, hanging to the knees; sleeveless jackets, richly but tastefully embroidered in blue; sashes of their national colors—red, blue, gold; and clinging trousers of coarse white linen.

* * *

BELLS TINKLED ON eight Turkish shoes with upturned toes—shoes which shuffled nimbly and swung gracefully as their wearers circled faster and faster. Suddenly the dancers broke to shout a welcome to the village humorist, a wag with a great hooked nose who tripped into their midst, twirling a staff and shaking a large plume in his felt hat.

His grotesque acrobatics, to a fast, light accompaniment of Tzigane music, delighted the band and the dancers, who must have known them by heart. Only the cellist was preoccupied; the music was sufficient to lead his thoughts to Salatraku, the fair, loved village beneath the snow-capped peaks of Negoi, Ourla, Coltu Vistéa. His thoughts were not in the city; the mountains were in his eyes.

R. A. J.

Spring's Suddenness

LIKE Shiva hands,
With wrists all turned,

Yesterday our silken magnolia buds
All faced north.

Today a thick-leafed carpet is spread
White upon the hard, dark ground.

Tomorrow the wind will strew them all
In the long-haired meadow-grass below the ridge,

Unless some child come gathering
Pocketfuls this evening.

GWENDOLYN T. BARROWS

Girded with Gladness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ice-locked rivers and streams have burst their fetters and the stillness of winter has given place to the sound of running waters and the joyous song of birds. Tree and bush are bursting into bud. Springtime is here again! Spring is a time of rejoicing, a time for renewed hopes, fresh beginnings, as year after year it carries with it a promise of rich harvests and abundant fruitage. When one is enjoying the beauty that nature unfolds day by day, one is reminded of the words of the Psalmist (30:11), "Thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness."

To one who has been gaining a fuller, richer understanding of the perfection of God, man, and the universe, through the teachings of Christian Science, the spiritual fact of ever-present gladness comes with increasing power and conviction. This deep and abiding sense of gladness comes as a result of proving the power of divine Love to bless and heal and redeem mankind. Demonstrating the power of divine Love in human experience brings a gladness that is unaffected by time or season.

A false sense of what constitutes happiness is the greatest foe to genuine happiness. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 57): "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it." The search for happiness is fruitless when it is carried on in the wrong direction. It may be thought that it depends on persons, or on places and things; or that having our own way brings it into our experience. Strange and devious, indeed, are some of the paths which mortals travel in their pursuit of happiness. In the clash and clamor of self-seeking, we forget that it is an effect of Godlikeness, and that the surest way to get joy out of life is to put joy into our daily life, the joy of grateful service and unselfed love. Christian Science unfolds to the honest seeker for Truth that joy and happiness are spiritual.

No one can be happy when he is hating, whether the object of his hating be a person, a place, or a thing. When we are believing in the reality of hatred we are disobeying the law of divine Love. Ingratitude, selfishness, dishonesty, all modes of wrong thinking, represent disobedience to the law of God and bring discord into the experience of those who indulge them. The spiritual fact is that man is always girded with gladness, and as an individual dwells on this truth and rises above depression, gladness comes into his experience through understanding and obeying God's law of happiness and harmony.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 17): "Jesus said, 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.' He knew that obedience is the test of love; that one gladly obeys when obedience gives him happiness." Today there are thousands who are learning this glad obedience through the teachings of Christian Science, which reveal God as Father-Mother, and man as His beloved son, obedient to His law.

A prolific cause of unhappiness is the tendency to live in the past or the future instead of the present. Often our thoughts stray into the past, and we allow its mistakes and failures to reproach us; or else we fear some evil in the future. When we are regretting the past or fearing the future, we are believing in a power opposed to God. The Psalmist said (118:24), "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." If throughout the day, we remind ourselves of the truth about God's day, and cling steadfastly to it, we shall surely bring joy into our experience. To learn to live in the present because we know that divine Love is omnipotent now, means serenity, peace, and joy.

The understanding and demonstration of spiritual truth engenders joy and happiness. Through long centuries the suffering of Christ Jesus was emphasized rather than the joy attendant upon his demonstrations over sin, sickness, hate, and death. He pointed out the only way to happiness when he said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." He illumined the moral law with the light of Love demonstrated. He taught the blessings of obedience, the beauty of meekness, purity, mercy, peace, and forgiveness, and his life illustrated his teachings.

Christian Science gives to humanity the comfort of knowing that man is the spiritual image and likeness of God, and that right now we may know and prove that no material circumstance can hinder us from demonstrating this spiritual fact, thereby bringing into our present experience happiness, health, and holiness. And so to everyone who is honestly seeking for Truth can come the fulfillment of the promise voiced by the Psalmist (107:29, 30): "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Emissary

I'D RATHER see a bluebird
Than any winged thing,
For bluebirds flash so blithely
The semaphore of spring,
And bluebirds pipe so suavely
The threnody of fall;
I'd rather see a bluebird
Than any bird at all.

RUTH LAMBERT JONES

"CEÑIDO DE ALEGRÍA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LOS ríos y arroyos helados han roto sus trabas y el silencio del invierno ha cedido al sonido de aguas corrientes y al canto alegre de los pájaros. Los árboles y arbustos están brotando. ¡La primavera ha llegado! La primavera es un tiempo de regocijo, un tiempo de esperanzas renovadas, de nuevos comienzos, puesto que trae consigo, año tras año, una promesa de ricas cosechas y frutos abundantes. Si uno goza de la hermosura que la naturaleza está desarrollando ahora de un día para otro, se acuerda de las palabras del Salmista (30:11): "Tú has cambiado para mí mi lamento en regocijo; has desatado mi cilicio, y me has ceñido de alegría."

Para uno que ha alcanzado un entendimiento más completo y pleno de la perfección de Dios, del hombre y del universo por medio de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, la verdad espiritual de la alegría omnipresente se revela cada vez con más poder y convicción. El sentimiento hondo y perdurable de alegría se realiza solamente cuando se experimenta el poder del Amor divino de bendecir, sanar y redimir a la humanidad. La demostración de este poder del Amor divino en la experiencia humana nos trae un gozo que ni el tiempo ni las estaciones pueden alterar.

Un concepto erróneo respecto de lo que constituye la felicidad es el enemigo más grande de la felicidad verdadera. En la página 57 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "La felicidad es espiritual, nacida de la Verdad y del Amor. No es egoísta; por eso no puede vivir sola, sino que necesita a toda la humanidad para tomar parte en ella." La busca de la felicidad será en vano, cuando se haga en dirección errónea. Tal vez se crea que depende de personas o de lugares o de cosas, o que se podría experimentar, si sólo alcanzásemos el cumplimiento de ciertos deseos. Bien extraños y tortuosos son algunos de los caminos por los cuales los mortales andan en pos de la felicidad. En medio del ruído y estrépito de la lucha egoísta de sobreponernos a las circunstancias, olvidamos a veces que la felicidad verdadera es la consecuencia natural del hecho de que el hombre es la imagen de Dios, y que el medio más seguro de obtener la alegría de la vida es poner en nuestra vida cotidiana el regocijo que hay en servicio humilde y amor abnegado al prójimo. La Ciencia Cristiana revela a todo aquel que busca la Verdad sinceramente que la alegría y la felicidad son espirituales.

Nadie puede ser feliz mientras esté odiando, cualquiera que sea el objeto de su enojo, una persona, un lugar o una cosa; pues mientras estemos creyendo en la realidad del odio, desobedecemos la ley del Amor divino. La ingratitud, el egoísmo, la falta de honradez son todos fases de una manera de pensar errónea, pues representan la desobediencia a la ley de Dios y traen discordia a la experiencia de los que expresan tales cosas. Es un hecho espiritual que el hombre está siempre "ceñido de alegría," y que en la proporción en que el individuo se base en esta verdad y se eleve sobre la depresión, puede experimentar gozo por medio del entendimiento y de la obediencia a la ley divina de alegría y armonía.

En su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre para el año de 1902, Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 17): "Jesús dijo, 'Si me amáis, guardaréis mis mandamientos.' Sabía que la obediencia es la prueba de toque del amor; que uno obedece con alegría, cuando la obediencia le agrada." Actualmente hay miles de personas que están aprendiendo esta obediencia alegre mediante las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, que revelan a Dios como Padre-Madre y al hombre como Su hijo bien-amado, obediente a Su ley.

La tendencia de vivir en el pasado o en el porvenir, en vez de vivir en el presente, es la causa por la cual les falta felicidad a muchos. ¡Cuántas veces pasa que nuestros pensamientos se pierden en el pasado, permitiendo que los errores y fracasos del pasado nos reprochen, o que tememos algún mal en el futuro! Cuando sentimos el pasado o tememos el futuro, estamos creyendo en un poder opuesto a Dios. El Salmista cantó (118:24): "Este es el día que ha hecho Jehová; ¡alegrémonos y regocijémonos en él!" Si a través del día entero nos acordamos de la verdad respecto al día de Dios, adheriéndonos constantemente a esta verdad,—esto nos traerá con seguridad alegría. El aprender a vivir en el presente, porque sabemos que el Amor divino es omnipotente ahora mismo, nos da serenidad, paz y alegría.

El entendimiento y la demostración de la verdad espiritual nos proporcionan gozo y felicidad. Durante largos siglos se solía acentuar el sufrimiento de Cristo Jesús más bien que la alegría que debe de haber acompañado sus demostraciónes de triunfo sobre el pecado, la enfermedad, el odio y la muerte. El señaló el único camino que hay a la felicidad, cuando dijo (San Mateo, 6:33): "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia, y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura." Iluminó la ley moral con la luz del Amor demostrado. Enseñó las bendiciones de la obediencia, la hermosura de la mansedumbre, de la pureza, de la misericordia, de la paz y del perdón, y su vida entera ilustró estas enseñanzas.

La Ciencia Cristiana da a la humanidad el consuelo de saber que el hombre espiritual es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, y que podemos conocer y probar ahora mismo que no hay circunstancias materiales que puedan impedir nuestra demostración de este hecho espiritual, que nos traerá la felicidad, la salud y la santidad en nuestra experiencia actual. Y así cada uno que está buscando la Verdad sinceramente puede realizar la promesa pronunciada por el Salmista (107:23, 24, 29, 30): "Los que bajan al mar en navíos . . . ven las obras de Jehová. Reduce la tempestad a silencio; y sus ondas están calladas. Entonces se alegran porque están en sosiego; y así los conduce al puerto deseado."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Business Recovery Exposition In the Chicago Rotary Manner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicago Rotarians held a business recovery exposition here last week end not only to expand fellowship and good will but to show some 15,000 visiting guests what Rotarians do when they are working at their own vocations.

Being the "Number One" Club of Rotary International, which has more than 4,000 clubs in 82 countries, the Chicago Club is trying the exposition method of making more clear to fellow members just what kind of business or profession the other fellow is engaged in. With the slogans "service before self" and "he profits most who serves best," the Chicago Rotarians set up their exhibits for a four-day showing in a downtown hotel.

Since the members of Rotary are noncompetitive, each being in a classification by himself and representing some distinct type of profession or business, the assembling of their various products resulted in a great variety of commodities ranging all the way from flower seeds, furnace stokers, and canned vegetables to streamlined motor cars, new elliptical maps, and latest office equipment.

How to put the "sizzle" in a sizzling steak was explained by the president of a restaurant; how the new multigraph duplicator works was demonstrated by a Rotarian, the sales agent of a multigraph company; how Oriental rugs are woven was demonstrated by a weaver from a company whose president is a Rotarian.

An executive from a map firm displayed the latest types of world maps and showed how the inadequate old ones were drawn much like an orange peel would be torn to make it flat, and how the most recent ones show longitudinal lines and give the world's curvature more accurately.

Adding machines, a new fan-fold machine and multiplying machines which can tell how much 9,208 barrels of apples will cost at $4.36 a barrel in less time than it takes to set it down by pencil were the features of another exhibit.

One of the last automobiles to be made without a self-starter, constructed back in 1912, was exhibited by another Rotarian beside the most up-to-date model. The old touring car with steering gear on the right, was made in the days when one paid extra for the top, the windshield, spare tire and a lot of other gadgets.

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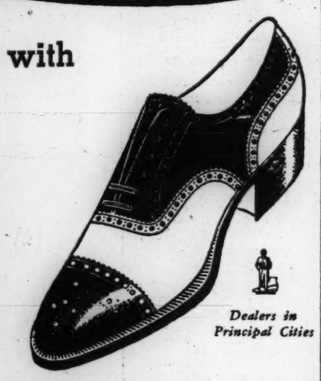
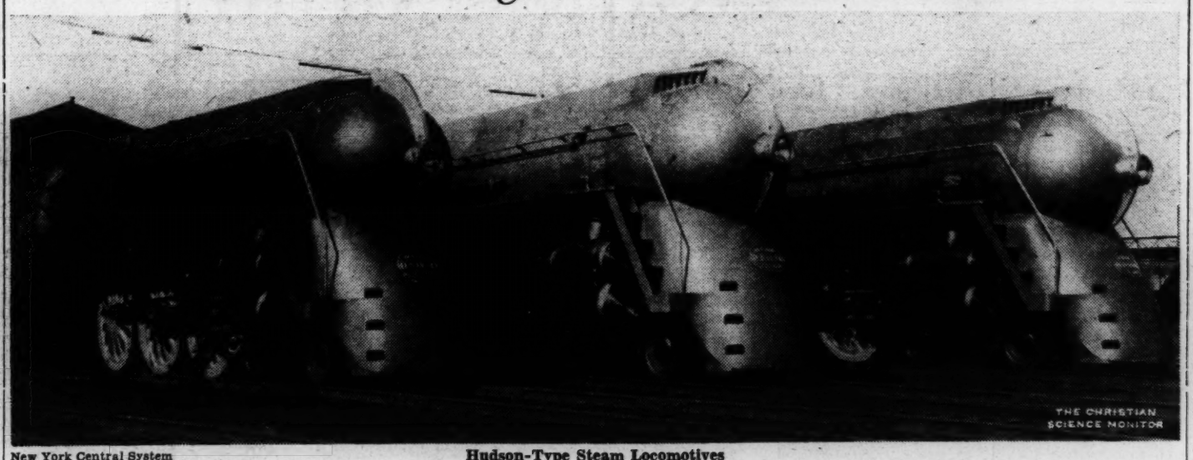


Dealers in Principal Cities

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY
Campello, Brockton, Mass.

1938's Latest Vogue in Streamlined Trains



New York Central System

Hudson-Type Steam Locomotives

These Giant Engines That Will Pilot the Twentieth-Century Limited From New York to Chicago in 16½ Hours After June 15 Are Considered the Very Latest in Railroad Motive Power. Each Locomotive Generates 4,700 Horsepower, and One Set a 120-Mile-an-Hour Pace in a Recent Test. Streamlining Was Designed by Henry Dreyfuss

'Century' Sets 120-Mile Pace

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 4 (AP)—The new bullet-type train of the New York Central Railroad, which will supersede the present Twentieth Century Limited on the New York-Chicago run June 15, in a test run between Elkhart, Ind., and Toledo made the 134 miles in 67 minutes, or an average of 120 miles an hour.

The present Century averages 70 to 80 miles an hour for the same distance.

10 Giant Locomotives Ready for 'Century'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—The last of the 10 giant Hudson-type locomotives designed to reduce the running time of the New York Central System's Twentieth Century Limited between New York and Chicago has been completed by the American Locomotive Company at its Schenectady, N. Y., works, and delivered to the railroad. These trains are streamlined and of new design, and were characterized by the builders as "an outstanding development" in modern motive power.

The new schedule between Chicago and New York, to be put into effect on June 15, will be 16 hours, said to be the fastest time ever made in a regular service between these cities. The present schedule is 16½ hours.

Another feature of the Twentieth Century will be that all the trains will be room-trains, with no open berths. Each patron will have a private room, ranging from small "roomettes" to large compartments and drawing-rooms.

Man Who Saved Train Retires

REGINA, Saskatchewan, May 3 (CP) — "Salvation Army" Jack Green, railway hero and native of Quebec City, who has completed 37 years as an engineer, brought his last train into Regina and retired.

He served 45 years with the Canadian Pacific Railway, starting as a laborer at Chapleau, Ontario, 1892.

"Salvation Army Jack" has 108 merit marks, the highest known, for exceptional performance of duty. Forty of these were awarded for saving his heavily loaded passenger train on the run between Saskatoon and Edmonton in 1912.

Making time despite a heavy blizzard, the sharp-eyed engineer noticed three small sparks blow up through the snow, near where a long bridge was pictured in his memory.

"That bridge is burning," he yelled to his fireman, as he jammed on the emergency brakes, bringing his engine to a stop six feet from a yawning hole 75 feet deep, where 57 feet of the 400-foot span had burned.

He received more merit marks Dec. 16, 1912, when roaring along near Saskatoon, he spotted a tiny child near the tracks. Setting his brakes, he crawled out on the tender and snatched the child.

New Deal Strikingly Endorsed By Pepper's Florida Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The New Deal won yesterday its most striking victory at the polls since the Presidential election of 1936, in the renomination by a 2-to-1 vote of Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. Immediate effects on the prospects of the wage-hour bill were expected, though whether even an electoral success will be enough to pull the measure out of the legislative sloughs remains to be seen.

Senator Pepper was challenged by Representative J. Mark Wilcox, a fellow Democrat but a hard-hitting conservative. Representative Wilcox has long opposed Roosevelt policies, and as recently as in the struggle over the reorganization bill he hastened back to Washington to vote against the measure. His platform was almost entirely built of anti-New Deal planks, while Senator Pepper unreservedly took his stand in support of Roosevelt measures.

Former Gov. Dave Sholtz was a third candidate, a modified New Dealer. Unofficial returns from three fourths of the State's precincts gave Senator Pepper 169,333 votes, 40,339 more than the combined total of his two chief rivals and two lesser candidates. Representative Wilcox ran second with 89,398—polling scarcely over half Senator Pepper's total.

In other states—South Dakota, Indiana, and Alabama—where primaries were held yesterday, the Administration was not a major issue.

Supporters of the wage-hour bill in Washington immediately speeded up attempts to get a 218-signature discharge petition by Friday, and believe the Florida election will expedite success. Both William Green A. F. of L. President, and John L. Lewis, of C. I. O., are sending telegrams of support to every member of the House, it was announced today.

Moreover, a delegation of southern mill workers is expected from the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in conference at Charlotte, N. C., to make personal appeals to southern Congressmen. A telegram and letter barrage from the same organization is also announced.

Marked for Favors

Senator Pepper has been one of a group of younger liberals rallying round the President, and his victory marks him for real favors in the future. His renomination — without even the necessity of a run-off primary, which had been regarded as a probability—is the equivalent of final election.

The Florida result, following the primary victory of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama over former Senator Thomas J. Heflin, on Jan. 4, constitutes the second decisive vote of a southern state in favor of the New Deal. Senator Hill had campaigned in defense of the wage-hours bill, while former Senator Heflin took his stand on old-fashioned consirvatism.

Such results are at direct variance with the votes in Congress of many Senators and Representatives from the areas concerned. In fact, a good deal of the revolt against President Roosevelt in Congress has come from the South, where his policies are winning such striking votes of confidence.

Thus the following national picture is presented: President Roosevelt deadlocked by Congress, stiffly bombarded by business—as shown in this week's sessions of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—and meeting with a heavy majority of opposition in the newspapers, and yet . . . winning elections.

What Is Answer?

If enough elections are won, perhaps recalcitrant Congressmen will take notice. But there are many impediments on such a conclusion. For one thing, large numbers of Conservative Congressmen are without significant New Deal opposition in their own districts. While New Dealers may be getting elected in the very same state, conservative Congressmen have only themselves to think about. Unless and until their own seats are challenged, the effects of such outcomes as the Pepper victory in Florida will be only indirect.

Of all the men in national life who are today breathing easier, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky is probably the foremost, for he is being challenged by Gov. A. B. Chandler much as Senator Pepper was opposed. Of course, Kentucky may be another story, especially if President Roosevelt decides to go there himself to campaign in a speech at Paducah in early June.

In South Dakota the former cowboy Governor, Tom Berry, was nominated over Representative Fred Hildebrand, while present Senator Herbert Hitchcock was third. In the Republican primary Chandler Gurney, an oil man, won over Gov. Leslie Jensen, who had been criticized for New Deal tendencies.

In Indiana, sitting Representatives had long leads toward renomination, with Representative Virginia Jenckes in a strong position.

Five Alabama Congressmen with opposition were also holding leads, with Representative Joe Starnes keeping ahead of former Senator Heflin, who is again trying to break into National politics, after his defeat in January.

Negro Rights Act Upheld by Court In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 4—The Civil Rights Act passed by the 1935 State Legislature, guaranteeing equal treatment in public places to all persons regardless of race or color, was declared Constitutional in an opinion handed down in the Dauphin County Court by Judge Charles V. Henry, of the Lebanon County Courts, here yesterday.

A motion to quash an indictment returned against Franklin Moore, manager of the Penn-Harris Hotel, for violation of the Act, was refused and the hotel manager was ordered to be brought to trial.

The case resulted from refusal to serve and accommodate a group of negro teachers.

The Equal Rights Law, redefining and extending the State's 1887 document of freedom, amended in 1935, went into effect on Sept. 1 1935, and provides that "all persons within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons."

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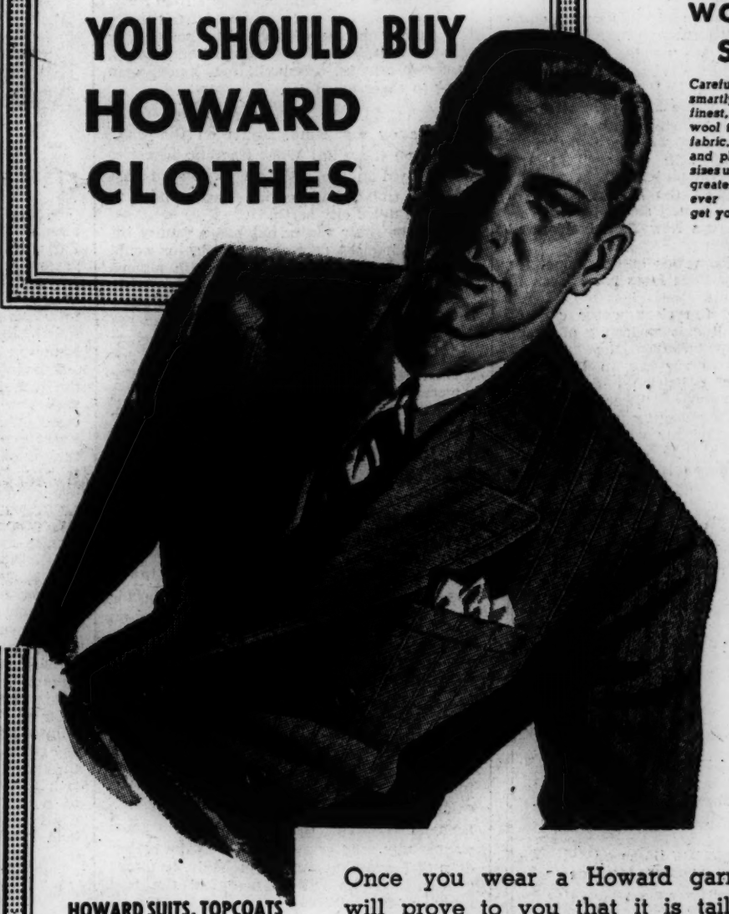

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WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

Mail Orders . . . 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1938 ☆☆ R

Aid From State Held Real Need Of Boston Port

City May Lose Place as Leader, Legislative Committee Warned

Rivals Subsidized

Groups Approve Report of Special Commission Urging Changes

Unless Boston pier facilities are modernized and extended, the Port will lose its position among the nation's leaders and become a minor port, Boston Port enthusiasts today warned the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee was conducting a hearing on three bills for development of the Port of Boston through State building and renovating of private pier facilities, enlargement of the Boston Port Authority membership from five to seven members, and remodeling of Commonwealth Pier No. 1, State-owned pier at East Boston.

The measures receive the solid support of business, shipping, railroad, and legislative groups. No opposition was voiced on any proposals advanced by the Special 1937 Commission appointed to investigate Boston Port problems.

Competition Cited

Samuel Silverman, member of the Special Commission, declared Boston is competing with Baltimore, Md., New York and other ports which actually are subsidized by the State or municipality. The Government, he said, builds piers and leases them to private concerns with no thought of receiving a fair return on money invested by taxpayers.

On the other hand, he said, Massachusetts has done little to help the Port of Boston meet this subsidized competition.

Mr. Silverman contended the Port would be placed in a better competitive position if the Legislature passed the bill allowing the State to build piers and lease them under 40-year contracts to private shipping and railroad concerns for sufficient rental to finance bond payments, and interest. In addition, the rental fee would include sufficient money to pay expenses of the proposed Division of Waterways within the State Department of Public Works which would control pier developments.

The Commission member explained the State actually would not be spending a cent, but would, in fact, merely be extending credit facilities to companies desiring new or remodeled piers.

He told the Committee several firms such as the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Eastern Steamship Company and Merchant and Miners Steamship Company and other concerns were willing to lease new piers built by the Commonwealth, and were favorable toward the proposition of turning over present facilities to the Commonwealth for a nominal sum.

Mayor in Favor

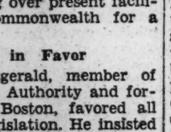
John F. Fitzgerald, member of the Boston Port Authority and former Mayor of Boston, favored all the proposed legislation. He insisted drastic action is necessary to prevent further decline of the Port. He revealed that 70 per cent of Massachusetts exports are shipped through New York because of lack of facilities in Boston. If Boston were to extend its pier facilities, it would regain much of its lost business, he predicted.

Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston, placed Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on record as favoring the various bills, declaring the Mayor is interested in "making Boston the greatest port in the nation."

William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, favored the three bills, and so did Frank S. Davis, Chairman of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Walter H. Belcher of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association, Representative George A. Parker (R) of Boston, and Walter E. Doherty, representing the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Thomas T. Warren, representing railroad employees, and John Levins, district manager of the American-Hawaiian Line.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and early Thursday, becoming cloudy late Thursday, probably with showers by Thursday night; not quite so cold, with lowest temperature in the upper 40's tonight somewhat warmer Thursday; moderate northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly Thursday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday in northwest portion.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday night; slightly warmer in the north portion tonight and in the interior on Thursday.

Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer Thursday; showers Thursday night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature in the interior, probably followed by showers Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds shifting to southeast winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	50	Minneapolis	62	60
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	66	66	New York	58	54
Denver	44	38	Norfolk	72	64
Helena	40	34	Philadelphia	60	58
Kansas City	70	70	St. Louis	64	64
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	30	50
Miami	76	68	Washington	62	58

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. May 4.
B—Minimum May 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:31 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 2:47 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

Light al vehicles by 8:16 p. m.

Flier Scores 'A,' Prevents Girls '0'

By the Associated Press

New London, N. H., May 4

A Dartmouth sophomore's resourcefulness saved Marion Sage of West Hartford, Conn., a junior at Colby Junior College, from getting a zero in her French class.

It was time for evening study hour, but Miss Sage's French book was missing. Just then an airplane flew low over the Colby campus. It dropped a package. In it students found the missing book, left in the Dartmouth man's car the previous night.

The pilot cut his motor; the student yelled a greeting to Miss Sage, and the plane swung north to Hanover, 40 miles away.

The girl found her book undamaged. She did not disclose the young man's name.

Tax Issue Faces N. H. Convention To Revise Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 4—The stage is practically set for the convening of the twelfth New Hampshire Constitutional Convention on May 11 in the Representatives' Hall of the Statehouse. The nearly 500 delegates include lawyers, political leaders, farmers, and business men. Two former United States Senators, Henry W. Keyes, of Haverhill, and George Higgins Moses, will serve as Republican delegates at the regular fee of $3 a day.

The organization work of the Convention will center around the selection of a Convention President. Though he has not announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, former Senator Moses is being boomed for the post. A number of other delegates who are supposed to have had ambitions for it have, it is understood, expressed a willingness to stand aside, with the hope of unanimously naming the onetime Senator.

Convention Record

The record of the 11 previous conventions shows that it has been difficult to obtain approval of any amendments radically changing the State's Constitution, and that it has been even harder to obtain the necessary approval of the voters thereafter. Amendments approved by the Constitutional Convention must be submitted to the voters of the state at the next election.

It is believed that certain amendments stand a better chance of going through at this time than changes have previously. This is based on the public interest in the Convention that has been built up by leaders of both parties. Leaders realize that the difficulty in the past has been in most cases, the lack of public knowledge as to the proposed changes, their effect, and the method that must be followed for their adoption.

Taxation is the most important single factor expected to come up. Through the 1937 session of the Legislature, the tax problem came to a head. Gov. Francis P. Murphy appealed for enactment of a program which would ease the burden carried by owners of real estate. It was pointed out that the mere ownership of real estate did not denote its owner's ability to carry such a large portion of the cost of government within New Hampshire. The State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Impeachment of Stone Loses in Committee

In Boston Today

Ought Not to Pass Is Vote On Bill

The House Rules Committee in executive meeting today voted "ought not to pass" on the bill of Representative Roland D. Sawyer (R) of Ware. to impeach Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court.

The Committee also voted "leave to withdraw" on the bill for removal of the Judge by address, filed by Representative Martin R. Schofield (D) of South Boston.

"No legislation necessary" was voted on the report on the case prepared by Ralph W. Robart, Chairman of the State Parole Board, and Francis McKeown, member of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's secretarial staff, and sent to the Committee by the Governor.

Meins Heads State G. O. P.

Carroll L. Meins of Roxbury, Republican Representative, was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee to succeed Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, who resigned a week ago to become chairman of the State Committee's finance committee.

Mr. Meins is connected with the Charles H. Innes Republican machine in Boston and has been chairman of the Republican City Committee for some time. His appointment had been anticipated.

In accepting the position, Mr. Meins predicted election of the entire Republican State ticket this year. His election platform, he said, was, "More business—less government interference; more real relief—less politics; more economy—less taxes; more work—less words."

Suspect Denies Insurance Fraud

Bertram Spevak of Flint Street, Dorchester, arraigned in Superior Court today as the twentieth defendant in the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's office into fraudulent insurance claims, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to steal and larceny. Judge Frederick W. Fosdick ordered him held in $10,000 bail.

As "Harold Dorfman," Mr. Spevak was charged with obtaining $600 on a false accident claim through which, police allege, he collected $700 from another company. He was named as "Bertram Goliff" in another indictment charging conspiracy and larceny of $50 to $100.

Shipyard Firm Is Organized

Opening of a new ship repair plant on the Chelsea waterfront was announced today by the Boston Dry Dock Company, headed by G. Hobart Stebbins, who has been connected with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for more than 20 years. The Vice-President of the concern is Francis Minot, naval architect.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Caucus Forecasts Budget Stalemate

A deadlock between the House and Senate loomed as certain today as a Republican caucus voted to uphold the recommendation of the Republican-controlled House Ways and Means Committee which recommended that the Lower Branch insist upon an $81,000,000 State budget.

On Monday the Senate adopted a $76,069,596 budget after the House had approved appropriations totaling $81,024,856. The Senate had cut from the budget approved by the House a $10,000,000 item for distribution to cities and towns for welfare labor on highways. At the same time the Senate increased by approximately $5,000,000 the items for State highways' construction and maintenance.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, after the caucus today, said the members voted to uphold the House Ways and Means Committee in recommending re-insertion of the $10,000,000 distribution item and rejection of the Senate action in increasing the highway construction and maintenance item by $5,000,000.

If all Republicans remain in line,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Pratt Heirs Called In Will Dispute

Clarence Barnes, Boston attorney, today filed an appearance in Suffolk Probate Court for three heirs-at-law of Susannah Pratt, whose will, recently filed for probate, left $400,000 to the Soicety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The heirs, Joseph H. Pratt. Chester M. Pratt and Norman F. Pratt, to whom William F. Dean is also joined as an heir, contend the will was written by Mrs. Pratt under the undue influence of Edmund T. Pratt and other persons unknown.

Boston and Albany Fare Hearing Set

As the movement of commuters from railroads to highways continued to be encouraged by the proposed abandonment of a large number of Greater Boston stations by the New Haven Railroad and proposed abandonments and curtailments of suburban service on the Boston and Maine, the Department of Public Utilities announced today that May 10 has been set for a hearing on the proposed 20 per cent increase in some commutation and student fares on the Boston and Albany.

Increases sought by the road affect 60-ride commutation tickets and 45-ride pupils' tickets.

Roxbury Liquor Permit Opposed

The ease with which liquor may be obtained in residential neighborhoods has led mothers to enter Roxbury restaurants with babies in their arms to imbibe liquor and then "come out in an unsteady condition," the Boston Licensing Board was told yesterday.

Charges were made by two witnesses among a delegation who protested against an application for a Sunday liquor license made by a restaurant on Dudley Street, Roxbury, where liquor now is sold only on week days.

Thomas J. Gill testified he had seen women enter a near-by establishment with babies and small children and sit down and drink. Joseph Goslin said he had watched women park baby carriages outside another place while they went in. When they came out, he added, they were "unsteady on their feet."

Opening of additional drinking places will only increase the tendencies for such drinking, other witnesses declared. The Rev. Michael J. Norton, Assistant Pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, told the Board further licenses would endanger a $600,000 investment in his church. The application was taken under advisement.

Doyle Names Ten Persons As Approached

Judge Fosdick Conducts Jury Tampering Case

Illinois Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

uled trial, causing its immediate postponement.

Those accused by the District Attorney's office of seeking to corrupt the jury that would try Mr. Dolan include Mr. Dolan himself, J. Walter Quinn, former Representative Robert Dinsmore, Harold Simpson and three others, unidentified "John Does."

Charges

Mr. Doyle's charges regarding the 10 prospective jurors were based on what he described cryptically as "statements of the several defendants." Since the seven defendants have vigorously denied offering or giving bribes to the jury panel, it is obvious the alleged statements were not made to the Assistant District Attorney.

It was assumed, therefore, that Mr. Doyle had either dictaphone records which he will claim give the conversation of some or all of the defendants, or that he has affidavits from witnesses who claim to have overheard the conversation of the defendants.

In addition to the 10 jurors named in the answer, 12 others were said by the Assistant District Attorney to have been solicited by "any or all" of the defendants. The text of the answer filed by Mr. Doyle follows:

"Question: What jurors were solicited by any or all of the seven defendants?

"According to the statements of the several defendants, the following were allegedly solicited: Frederick Drew, Herbert Foley, Thomas Morrissey, Jeremiah Curran, Frank Baley, Thomas Garrity, Conrad Langler, described as a German baker on Columbus Avenue, Robert Dunlop, William Lovett, Corrado Renda, and 12 others whose names are unknown to the complainant."

"Question: To what jurors were offers of gifts or gratuities made, indicating in each instance which of the seven defendants made the offer and to whom?

"According to the statements of the several defendants, the following were allegedly offered gifts on gratuities: Frederick Drew, Herbert Foley, Jeremiah Curran, Frank Baley, Thomas Garrity, Conrad Langler, Robert Dunlop and 12 others whose names are unknown to the complainant.

"Question: To what jurors did any of the defendants agree to make any gifts or gratuities?

"According to the statements of the several defendants, it was agreed that gifts and gratuities should be given to the following: (same answer as to question 2).

"Question: What jurors any of the seven defendants did attempt to influence and corrupt?

"Alexander Rose.

"Question: What jurors were influenced and corrupted by any of the seven defendants? (Same answer as to question 1.)"

Question-and-Answer Method

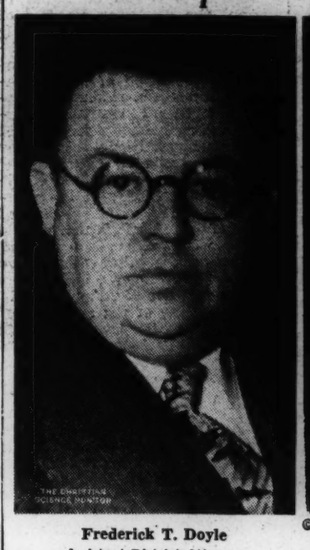
The Suffolk County prosecuting officer was ordered yesterday by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick to answer two questions in defense counsels' requests for particulars seeking to discover "what juror or jurors the defendants did attempt to influence or corrupt, and what jurors were influenced and corrupted."

The method followed by Mr. Doyle in prosecuting the contempt citations was not correct, Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Dolan, and Francis X. Hurley, attorney for Mr. Quinn, told the court. They sought to have the trial proceed on answers furnished by the defendants to questions submitted by the District Attorney.

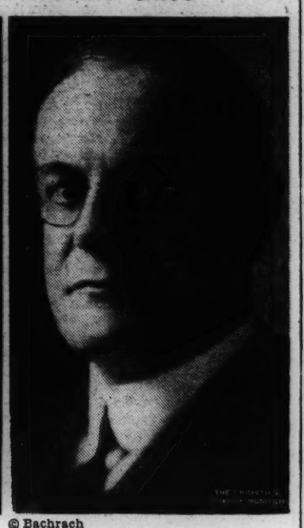
"I can't conceive a more perfect scheme for emasculating the power of the courts," commented Judge Fosdick, denying their requests.

Mr. Hurley cited enforcement of the question-and-answer method in Illinois late last year. "Yes, and that's the State that harbors the City of Chicago," said Judge Fosdick.

Principals in Dolan Case



Frederick T. Doyle
Assistant District Attorney



© Bachrach
Frederick W. Fosdick
Presiding Judge

Youth Guidance Center Planned In Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 4—A Community Guidance Center is to be established here through the cooperation of the Council of Social Agencies, the National Youth Administration, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and other social agencies and educational interests. The move aims at assisting young people in selecting activities and vocations.

Through the Center information on various vocations will be obtainable, information on various educational facilities will be given, and the young people will have an opportunity to take tests which will reveal their various aptitudes.

The tests will determine whether or not a particular person is mechanically inclined or not, whether they are suited for clerical work, or just what seems to be their natural field. From this information the young people will be given an opportunity to decide just what vocation within their field of aptitude they desire to follow. If they desire further education in the selected vocation they will be given an opportunity to learn of the various facilities offered by the various institutions of learning. If they desire to enter a particular field of employment, the Center will attempt to acquaint them with the openings existing in Manchester and in the State. The Center will not attempt to educate or serve as an employment agency but will simply provide the young people with a centralized information service.

The National Youth Administration will provide clerical help for the Center and Prominent figures in various fields of accomplishment will serve as consultants.

C.I.O. Wins First Victory Against Worcester Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4—The first major battle in this city under the Wagner Labor Act between the C. I. O. and a leading industrial concern has resulted in a victory for the C. I. O. in the first phase of the struggle—a report forwarded to Washington by Alvin J. Rockwell, trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board.

In his report, Mr. Rockwell found that the Reed & Prince Company, screw manufacturers, had refused to bargain with the C. I. O.; that it had spread anti-union propaganda; caused employees to sign individual contracts, and had discharged four workers for union activities.

The report ordered the Company to bargain with the C. I. O. as the "exclusive" bergaining agent of the employees; to reinstate with back pay four workers allegedly discharged for C. I. O. activity; to inform its employees that the present "individual" contracts are unlawful, and to "refrain from spreading anti-union propaganda."

Attorneys for the company said the findings will be appealed.

Hearings by Mr. Rockwell on the charges by the C. I. O. consumed several weeks and were the aftermath of a C. I. O. strike last June, when 800 men and women walked out of the company's plant and remained on strike for seven weeks, charging the company had refused to sign a contract submitted by the union.

Musical Novelties Scheduled As Pops Make Debut for 1938

When the dapper Arthur Fiedler bows his appreciation of the applause welcoming him back for the 53rd season of the Pops, and raises his baton to swing into the opening number at Symphony Hall this evening, "first nighters" may settle back to enjoy two musical "firsts."

The 90-odd musicians will evoke smiles with their reading of a "Fantasy on Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," done by Peter Bodge from the Churchill score, and this smile will widen at Robert McBride's "Swing Stuff," a hilarious parody on swing music. An elaborate solo for the clarinet will be played by Manuel Valerio, first clarinetist of the Pops orchestra.

Pops fans will recall McBride's "Fugato on a Well Known Theme," skillfully wrought score for a large orchestra in which the ditty, "There she goes; there she goes; all dressed up in her Sunday clothes . . ." was given an amusing musical treatment. This composition was introduced by Mr. Fiedler who now has in store another McBride number, "Design for a Killer Diller." A killer-diller in "swing" means a very popular swing tune.

The popular conductor is entering his ninth season this summer. During his tenure of office he has maintained the traditional character of the Pops repertoire yet has been able to introduce a wealth of new material, classical and popular. In the 57 concerts last summer he introduced 60 new compositions. Of this number 19 were heard as encore numbers.

Another number added to his library is Max Schoenherr's "Austrian Peasant Dances," whose score sounds like the familiar gone-but-not-forgotten "liddle Cherman band" of street corner fame in the 90's.

Patrons at the tables and in the balconies will have the opportunity to evaluate tonight another important introduction, "Dances of Galanta," by Zoltan Kodaly, eminent Hungarian composer. On Sunday, he will present for the first time a work of the noted Austrian composer, Ernst Toch.

Later—in store with other good things—will be played a ballet written especially for the Pops by Walter Piston, Chairman of the music faculty at Harvard.

Work Before Jail; So Judge Refuses To Sentence Man

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Once New England judges declined to send men to jail during the harvest season.

Judge Harry H. Atwood applied the same principle in Probate Court yesterday when he declined to sentence Carl Wykstrom, automobile salesman, to jail for contempt.

"This is their best season for making sales," said the judge. "Winter is the time for them to go to jail."

He continued the case, telling Mr. Wykstrom to catch upon his $180 overdue support payments for his separated wife and two children.

Worcester Light Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4—The Worcester County Electric Rate Committee, composed of representative citizens of nine Worcester County towns, at a recent meeting in this City, adopted a resolution sharply condemning the State Department of Public Utilities for ordering a cut of $60,000 in the light rates of the Worcester Suburban Electric Company on the grounds that the cut was inadequate.

Counter Drive For Sales Tax In '39 Begun

Tobin Predicts Passage, Says House Defeat Only Prolongs Depression

Relief Burdens

Heavy Real Estate Taxes Cause of 100,000 Remaining Idle

Proponents of a 2 per cent Massachusetts sales tax to lift from the shoulders of real estate the $45,000,000 annual relief load were today organizing for a 1939 legislative campaign following their overwhelming defeat by the House of Representatives late yesterday.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, stating his disappointment, opened the drive by predicting passage of a the bill in 1939. He said, "Massachusetts is one of the few industrial States that failed to enact relief taxes to meet the unusual welfare burdens resulting from the depression. Because of this failure, over 80 per cent of the building mechanics in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are today idle.

"We are retarding the progress of industry in Massachusetts and contributing to the continued unemployment of almost 100,000 people engaged in the building industry because of this failure to enact relief tax legislation."

Little Support Apparent

The sales tax, proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, received no definite support in the House yesterday as it was voted down by voice vote after a two-party attack.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, left his rostrum to debate on the House floor for the first time during his term as Speaker. He delivered a sharp attack upon the proposal, which, he said, "would be slapped on the backs of the poor man and would result in slimmer pay envelopes." He declared, "You can't take $45,000,000 out of industry as this bill would do and not have it result in a poorer standard of living."

By this speech Representative Cahill was continuing an anti-sales tax drive he started when the Special Commission first made public its proposal after an exhaustive study of real estate tax burdens, the relief situaion, and new sources of revenue.

Still pending before the Legislature is another Commission proposal for broadening of the income tax base, which the Commission urged be passed if the sales tax met defeat. However, the income tax recommendations are expected to meet the same treatment as the sales tax.

No Counter-Plan

Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, presented the Democratic opposition to the sales tax, while Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip," and Representative Arthur I. Burgess, (R) of Quincy, members of the Special Commission, defended the measure.

However, Representative Herter announced he would make no attempt to overturn the adverse committee report on the proposal but explained that it was the only means available to provide sufficient revenue to aid real estate.

At the public hearings, the sales tax measure was supported by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, Mayor Tobin and chief executives of several other Massachusetts cities. On the opposition side stood the Boston Retail Trade Board, organized labor, and various retail and consumer organizations.

Auctioneer Pays As Sale in N. H. Goes in Reverse

WESTMORELAND, N. H., May 4 (AP)—"Who'll give me 10 cents for these?" rang out the clear voice of Auctioneer James A. Hall, holding up a half-dozen used brooms and mops.

Profound silence prevailed.

"Who'll give me a nickel?"

Not a peep from the prospective buyers.

"Who'll take them away if I give them to you?"

There was a titter among the fairer sex but no one spoke.

"Who'll take them away if I give you a nickel?"

A meek and doubting voice in the front said, "I will."

Mr. Hall handed over the articles, dug down and offered the man a nickel. The latter took it.

The auction moved on again.

MacMillan to Leave For Arctic on June 25

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Off to map unknown harbors and study the geology of Labrador, Commander Donald B. MacMillan and a party of 10 students will leave Boothbay Harbor, Maine, June 25 on the auxiliary schooner Bowdoin for the Arctic explorer's 17th expedition into the far north.

Commander MacMillan said he expected to penetrate within 12 degrees of the North Pole and return about Sept. 10. The party also will study the advance and retreat of glaciers, the habits of Arctic birds and take motion pictures.

N. H. Is Preparing to Observe Adoption of U. S. Constitution

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 4—This is to be a summer of historical celebrations in New Hampshire. In the first place the State will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its adoption of the Federal Constitution. It was this action on the part of New Hampshire on June 21, 1788, that made the Constitution effective, as the Granite State was the ninth to take such action, and the Constitution provided that approval by nine states would make it effective. Commemorative programs will be held in various parts of the State, and the celebration will come to a climax with the pagent parade in Concord on June 21. The State Sesquicentennial Commission has issued a souvenir coin in connection with the celebration. On one side is the likeness of New Hampshire's famous statesman, Daniel Webster, while on the other side is an image of the Old North Meeting House in Concord, where the Federal Constitution received New Hampshire approval 150 years ago.

The Town of Exeter is already working on an elaborate program in connection with its 300th birthday celebration from July 1 to 4. Not only is the history of Exeter interesting, but the town has many of the oldest houses in the State.

* * *

State Constitution

A week from today nearly 500 prominent lawyers, political leaders, and just plain citizens will tax Representatives Hall in the State House to capacity as the 12th New Hampshire Constitutional Convention will get under way. The first action of the Convention will be to organize and select a president. The most prominently mentioned delegate as a possibility for President of the Convention is former United States Senator George H. Moses, who says that he is not a candidate for the post. But Mr. Moses was named a delegate to the Convention without being a candidate and without his name appearing on the printed ballots.

The chief matter expected to be considered by the Convention is the tax situation. It has been pointed out that tax reform in New Hampshire hinges upon the broadening of the State's Constitution so as to permit graduation taxation.

* * *

Hotel Training

A few months ago Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, told a State Planning and Development session that he thought it was the place of a State institution of higher learning

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Georgian March from the "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Spring (String Orchestra) ..... Grieg
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Joyeuse Marche ..... Chabrier
Dances of Galanta ..... Kodaly
"Delirien," Waltzes ..... Josef Strauss
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Fantasy, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ..... Churchill-Bodge
"Swing Stuff" ..... McBride
Solo clarinet: Manuel Valerio
(First performance)
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Lady at Large," comedy by Phil Goodman. Featuring Margot Grahame and James Rennie. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Walter Huston and James Stewart in "Of Human Hearts." Also "How to Vote," with Robert Benchley. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin, Leopold Stokowski, and Adolphe Menjou in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice, Robert Young, Edna May Oliver and Mary Astor.

Fenway and Paramount—
Carole Lombard in "Fools for Scandal." Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble" with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 3:46, 6:53, 10:04.

South Station Theater—
"What Price Safety—Exposing the Building Racket." "Chile, Land of Charm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Brookline Village—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly. 4, 7:40.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," featuring Sally Eilers and Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:25, 9:50. Stage: Mae West with her own stage show. Moore & Revel, Jack Powell, Juanita and her champions.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis, Henry Fonda and George Brent. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:25. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also "He Couldn't Say No." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:25.

Strand—
Jane Withers and Stuart Erwin in "Checkers." Also "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Wells and Don Terry. Tomorrow: "City Girl," featuring Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez. Also "Hoosier Schoolboy," with Mickey Rooney and Anne Nagel.

Exeter—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre and Keye Luke. 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Also "Mannequin," with Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy.

Keith Memorial—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." 10:45 a. m., 1:36, 4:29, 7:22, 10:08. Stage Show: Starlight Parade featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey, Nicholas Brothers, the Kraddocks, Don Cummings and Four Orions.—Preview tonight at 10 p. m. of Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X."

Uptown—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Dinner at Eight," with Marie Dressler. Also Paul Muni in "Bordertown." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles (un Carnet de Bal). 1:45, 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Metropolitan—
"College Swing," with Burns & Allen, Martha Raye, Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. Also Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Four Men and a Prayer." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.

Hub—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." Also "Platinum Blonde," with Jean Harlow. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

Community Theater Society—
Group of plays: "A Day Yet to Come," by Daniel Mallagodi. "All Gummed Up," by Harry Wagstaff Gribble. "The Great Choice," by Fred Eastman. John Perkins, director, 57 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. May 4 and 6. 8:45.

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Daily at 2 and 8.

Movies

University—

"Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Ruggles and Charles Laughton. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "History is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on Rowlandson Exhibition. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Spring Show at Guild of Boston Artists

The spring general exhibition of works by members is now on view at the Guild of Boston Artists. This annual review provides a summarization of a year's achievement and with perennial regularity discloses the ideal in picture making which prevails in this quintessentially Bostonian organization.

The scene of art life in Boston has been shifting somewhat; changes have come about, some organizations passing into oblivion, others altering their policies, becoming strengthened and rooted. Newbury Street harbors many centers of art today which comply with current taste and changing trends, but the Guild is a law unto itself, independent and uninfluenced, maintaining a conservative tone and workmanlike attitude, while contemporaries next door or across the street are making odd somersaults in the name of modernism. The Guild provides balance, a steadying influence; it also furnishes a measuring rod against which other methods may be estimated.

Anyone who visited only the Guild in the last dozen years would have missed a great deal in stimulation and befuddlement, for that which the Guild members have ignored has provided the ferment in contemporary art. In this springtime display portraits predominate. The Guild members generally depict

The Arts in Boston

their sitters naturalistically, in genial, optimistic attitude. There is no distortion, no elongation, no primitive accent; there is no social implication. If a Guild member paints the underprivileged, it is with a romantic touch of pathos, and no chafing moral. There is one plebeian depiction by Mr. Keyes whose literalness increases its repellency.

Inasmuch as many of the Guild painters refuse to add a creative ingredient to their personal portraits, they must hold either to a smiling sweetness or to a photographic realism. What riches they blind themselves to when they fail to see eye to eye, as they have an opportunity to do here in Boston, with Renoir's portraits, with El Greco's "Friar," with Velazquez's "Gongora." But no, the other path is easier and apparently favored.

In landscape there is generally more ingenuity, more freedom, because the Guild members seem here to be influenced more by the exhilarating subject painted than the threadbare conventions imposed by their fellowship. Still-life, on the other hand, holds to old practice, to the ever favored peonies, the exotic lights and damask backgrounds.

One feels substantial discipline, a good sense of organization of materials, a craftsmanlike dependability among the Guild artists. But many have been letting a fascinating and provocative world pass them by, and they have been left somewhat passive, somewhat pointless.

D. A.

Pierian Sodality

The Pierian Sodality of 1808, under which vaguely terrifying name the successive generations of the Harvard University Orchestra pursue their thoroughly innocent and earnest endeavors, gave a concert last night at Paine Hall, Cambridge. The program proved the Sodality aware not only of composers who flourished or were respected ancients at its birth, 130 years ago, but also of those who labor in the present. Thus while Vivaldi was there in characteristically vigorous and mellow health with a Concerto in G minor for orchestra, Mozart with his amiable and not overserious Clarinet Concerto in A, and Cherubini with his Overture (thus retrieved from not wholly deserved oblivion) to "Der Wasserträger," a young contemporary also occupied a place in the activities.

This was Everett B. Helm, of Carleton College and Harvard, a John Knowles Paine Traveling Fellow, and at present a pupil of Malipiero's. In his Suite for small orchestra, composed in 1936 and now first performed, it is not unnatural to attempt the dangerous pastime of looking for "influences," especially that of his eminent teacher. Malipiero's influence may easily be inferred in the blend of eighteenth-century formalism, modern impressionism, and the contemporary harmonic and contrapuntal freedom; in the harsh chordal emphases of the string choirs and the gaiety of the brasses; in the alternations of vivacity and nostalgia; in the polytonality that is the saving grace of more than one passage whose melancholy might otherwise cloy. But beyond this, the suite, with its five contrasting movements, is the work of a young writer of undoubted skill in the handling of the materials of music, alert to the language of his own day, not devoid of ideas of his own, who may hopefully be expected to have more to say later.

Of this orchestra of 60 young men who play for their pleasure and for relaxation from academic toils (a mere handful of them are music "concentrators") it would be unjust to demand professional excellence. Intonation and precision suffered frequently and grievously; yet often, too, in this quite exacting program, a degree of competence and euphony existed that left little to be desired. Always, under the leadership of their conductor, Malcolm H. Holmes, the spirit of their playing was whole-hearted and guided by an informed taste.

Not their least difficult task was that of providing the orchestral portion of Mozart's clarinet concerto. As soloist, Jan LaRue ('40), displayed not only agility, a pure intonation, and a command of agreeable tone but also an evident appreciation of the style of phrasing appropriate to his composer. He was warmly applauded, as were, indeed (and justly) all other who participated in this well-attended concert.

S. S.

Boston Dance Notes

The Miriam Winslow School of the Dance will hold its student demonstration at the school, 177 Huntington ave., Friday afternoon. Miss Minslow's summer school in Francestown, N. H., will be open in July and August to a limited number of pupils.

Dana Sieveling will appear with her pupils in a dance program in John Honcock Hall, Saturday afternoon. She will dance several solos, and a duet with Paul Sweeney of the Otto Ashermann Workshop Group.

Pauline Chellis's student recital will take place in the dance and drama studio of the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Saturday afternoon, May 14. Techniques from the kindergarten age to the finished concert form will be shown.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

to fit the young people of the State to become a part of the already established life of the State. He pointed to the growth of the recreational industry in New Hampshire and suggested that it would be good business for such a university to train young people of the State to take places in such industries. Now it is announced that starting next Fall the University of New Hampshire will offer a four-year curriculum in Hotel Administration. It is a recognized fact that the hotel business in New Hampshire has grown by leaps and bounds since the development of the state as a recreational center. Tremendous changes have taken place in the type of hotel service demanded. Raymond Starke, a member of the University's staff since 1921, and active in the summer hotel field for 18 years, will serve as Assistant Professor of Hotel Administration. Since Feb. 1 he has been on a leave of absence to study in the Department of Hotel Administration at Cornell University.

Egg Auction

Stock in the New Hampshire Egg Auction at Derry has been turned over to the egg producers using the Auction as a market place. From its inception in 1934 to last November the Auction operated under private ownership. It was found that the Auction offered an ideal selling agency for the egg producers but it was felt that the farmers interests would be better served if the business was operated in a co-operative basis. So last November the stock in the enterprise was acquired by officers of the Poultry Growers Association. Now it has been distributed to the farmers on the basis of $5 in par value for every hundred cases sold through the Auctions from 1934 to last November. The figure was arrived at by dividing the Auction's surplus by the number of cases sold. This will mean that whatever profit results from the marketing of eggs through the Auction will accrue to the farmers using the Auction.

Women's City Club

Harold Orne — Front Dining Room

Silver Jubilee at Boston Women's City Club

In celebrating its Silver Jubilee this week, the Women's City Club of Boston is not only reviewing 25 years of fruitful existence, but 300 years of Boston's history involving the house and property of the Club at 40 Beacon Street. A reception and tea will be held this afternoon from 4 to 5:30 p. m., and the Silver Anniversary dinner tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The Women's City Club came into being in 1913 as the realization of the idea of Miss Josephine A. Bruorton of Boston, a woman of keen imagination, who was fired with the desire to establish a large democratic club for women similar to the previously organized men's City Club. A group of 300 women, who met at a dinner at the Boston Art Club in June of that year, organized the Club, which was followed by similar organizations in other cities throughout the country. The following year, with 3,000 members, the Club moved into the house on Beacon Street, which it now occupies.

Through the years the Club has held to its objectives: "to promote a broad acquaintance among women; to maintain an open forum where leaders in matters of public import and civic interest may be heard frequently, and to provide a clubhouse where its members may meet informally."

Colonial Home for Club

The fine old colonial home of the Club stands on the land where 300 years ago the Rev. William Blaxton invited Governor Winthrop and his followers in Charlestown to come across the river and settle, according to Miss Frances G. Curtis, who, as a Past President of the Club, is familiar with the history of the Club site.

The thoroughfare to the west, Beacon Street, was non-existent then, as the road down the hill stopped at the river—which even until the 1840's came to the edge of the Common at Charles Street. In 1700 the land was part of Judge Sewall's "Elm Pasture."

Apparently the first notice of a building on the site of 40 Beacon Street was when John Singleton Copley bought the land and three frame buildings on it in 1771. He rebuilt and lived in the one at No. 42, as a plaque on the wall of the Somerset Club testifies.

Mr. Copley sold the Club site to a Mr. Cushing, from whom it was bought in 1816 by Nathan Appleton, merchant, who built the two houses, 39 and 40—if not by designs of Bulfinch, at least very definitely in his manner. Bulfinch, as it happened, was called to Washington to put the dome on the Capitol in the year 1818, when the Clubhouse was built.

Changed Hands Four Times

The remarkable preservation of the house—the original woodwork and cornices, the exquisitely curved staircase, the inset mahogany bookcases and the designs of the fanlights—is explained by the fact that the house has changed hands only four times in the 120 years of its life.

John P. Parker, fellow merchant and friend of Nathan Appleton, bought the house, and when he passed on it became the property in 1852 of Henderson Inches, whose family occupied it until 1899. It was then bought by Alley and Emery, interior decorators, who preserved the house as it was, and the stable in the rear, but added workrooms in an ell.

From them, the house was bought for the Club by the 40 Beacon Street Associates and made over by Philip Richardson, architect, with respect and care for the old work.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"..	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady.....	"Your Family": sketch.	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Comment; music .	Choral Art Society.....	Little Orphan Annie...	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye": sketch ..	Revelers: male quartet..	Fred Hoey's Roundup ..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England .	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service ..	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Network talk	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch...	Brad Reynolds' Orch....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Living History" ..	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo....
7:45 Comment; music ..	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties .....
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family";	"Gypsy Caravan"	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing.....
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Air Mail Week, talk...
8:45 The Lads	Barry McKinley, songs..	vocalists	network interviews	"Cottage Hawaiians" ..
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types"; variety.	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra ..	"Tune Types"; variety.	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk..	tory in Action"...
9:30 Circus program ..	Boston "Pop" Concert,	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club: Citi-
9:45 Circus program ..	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	zens' Forum .....
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Boston "Pop" Concert..	Class and Dance.....	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky.	D. Ellington's Orchestra
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	NBC Minstrel Show....	Class and Dance.....	Melodies From the Sky.	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service...	Melodies From the Sky.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Frank Dalley's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Renard's Orchestra	lem": variety .....
11:30 George Olsen's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem": variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 Radio Almanac ..	"Mac and Moore".....	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Tunes": music ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Two Pianos .....
9:30 "Road of Life"....	"Breakfast Club": pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music..
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists ...	"Variations": music ..	Joseph C. Lincoln.....	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	Music; soloists	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra ..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Roger Coleman, baritone
11:15 "New Voices"	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Sweet Music .....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Home economist	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Fashion Congress"...
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef"...	"Highlights, Halftones"	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"..	National Farm and	News Service	Sports; talks	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"	Treasures in Melody...	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways" ...	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Glenn Darwin, baritone.	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Baritone; orchestra	Ad Club speakers.....
2:00 "Ma Perkins".....	Network program	"Way Down East".....	Piano soloist	Song team .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"...	"Musical Roundup"	Local sports	Edna Carter, songs.....
2:30 American School of	"Dot and Pat," songs..	Household talk	Sport reports	"Sweet and Hot" .....
2:45 the Air	Orchestra; vocalist	"School for Wives"...	Don Van Wart, piano..	Grandstand, Bandstand.
3:00 News Service	Piano recital	Pepper Young's Family.	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Federal Theater drama-
3:15 "Musical Moments"	Vocalists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	ball game	tization .....
3:30 U. S. Army Band..	Joe Green's Novelty	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Sport reports .....
3:45 U. S. Army Band...	Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Sport reports .....
4:15 The Eaton Boys....	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	baseball game	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 Del Casino, songs.	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Dance Time"	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow: sketch...	Violin soloist	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45 J. Shannon, songs.	Vocalists; orchestra ...	Little Orphan Annie'...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	Comment; organ	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Chicago program ..	Network sketch:	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Living History" ..	Elvira Rios, songs.....	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch ..	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45 "We, the People" ..	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	Studio speaker	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta: orchestra .	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Abbott and Cos-	News dramatizations ..	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta: orchestra .	Commentator .....
8:30 tello, comedians;	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Green Hornet": drama	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 songs; orchestra .	Ferde Grofe, conduct'g	Yankees guests	"Green Hornet": drama	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes Hour.	N. Y. Academy of	"Good News of 1938":	"The Harmonaires"	Louise Farley, songs...
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	Public Education	Robert Young; Clark	"Johnson Family"	Shirley Winters, songs.
9:30 Major Bowes Hour.	University of Rochester	Gable; Fannie Brice;	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour.	Music Program	Frank Morgan	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 "Essays in Music":	Under Western Skies:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:15 concert orchestra	drama	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobbies": drama	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30 Herbert Hoover ...	Promenade Concert,	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; solo-	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 Herbert Hoover	with Roy Shields.....	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Commentator .....
11:15 "America Dances"..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch....	Request Serenade .....
11:30 Happy Felton's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"Salute to the Cities";	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Happy Felton's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	military band	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

'Finders, Keepers' Inadequate As Claim to Salisbury's Cargo

Thoughts of Aladdin's Lamp, the Magic Carpet, and similar Arabian Night fantasies came to many a seashore resident as well as to owners of motor boats and pleasure craft during the past 10 days.

For the sea was casting up bales, boxes, and packages along the shore, that floated out of the wrecked British freighter City of Salisbury, hanging on an uncharted rock near Graves Light at the approaches of Boston harbor.

Usually busy residents along the shores turned beachcombers while owners of small boats put out to the vicinity of the wreck and became salvagers. But "finders, keepers" failed to hold, for United States Customs officials claimed every ounce of the merchandise, regardless of where it had drifted. The goods, many of them being dutiable, come under jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, since the wreck was within the three-mile limit.

As much of the 8,000 tons of cargo as can be salvaged by commercial operators is being discharged at pier 4, East Boston, from lighters that ferry it from the wreck. But hundreds of tons of goods are yet to be accounted for, including much that is virtually ruined by salt water.

Along the shores, cases of cashew nuts have been reclaimed and opened, the tins protecting them from water damage. Bolts of cloth have been unrolled and stretched along clothes lines to dry out. Bales of rubber, chests of tea, rolls of floor covering have been saved, only to face seizure by the Customs or Coast Guardsmen if not turned in.

Valuable Rugs?

Soaked by sea water are what finders think are Persian rugs believed to be of high value. Finders have a claim, but it's like a second mortgage with some one else having priority. Will the insurance adjuster allow enough to make the work of salvaging worth while, perhaps enough to buy a nice rug? Will payment of the duty and perhaps purchase of the rug from the insurance interests as damaged goods, be less than the retail price of a similar article? These and similar questions are asked by many a beachcomber till he learns that his "find" is not a costly Persian rug, but merely an Indian drugget."

A study of the manifest of the City of Salisbury discloses that the only floor covering on board the ship, other than coir mats, were 16 bales of druggets brought from India, and druggets are described by Webster as "a coarse woolen felt or woven cloth; anything, as a floor covering, of drugget."

Underwriters are paying salvage for goods turned in, the amount of which depends on the original value as determined by the market price when the boat sailed from India, and the amount the salvager thinks he should get. Prices asked by salvagers may not be accepted, but consideration is given them.

Duty is determined in a somewhat similar manner, depending on the wording of the tariff applied to the various commodities. Shellac, tea, cocoa beans, and considerable other goods aboard the ship are practically ruined when water-soaked.

Manifest

All of the 8,000 tons of cargo that can be salvaged is being landed at Boston, instead of only the 700 tons originally intended for discharge at this port. A complete manifest of all that was originally on board the ship, as filed at the Custom House, includes:

242 bales and casks of goatskins;
1,049 bales of burlaps;
1,148 bales of cotton;
263 cases mica splittings;
1,879 packages of tea;
29 cages of animals;
2,425 packages of ruber;
13,172 bags of rice;
957 bags of sandalwood billets;
3,415 bags of shellac;
170 bales of wool;
75 bales of cinnamon quills;
861 cylinders of coconut oil;
1,510 packages of coir mats and matting;
456 bags of tumeric;
1,177 bags of ginger;
44 drums of lemongrass oil;
831 packages of pepper;
600 bags of coffee;
500 bags of gum;
100 boxes cutch;
214 bales of jute;
80 bales of jute cloth;
30 tons of kyanite ores;
381 drums of castor oil;
3,308 bales of hessian cloth;
320 bags of cocoa beans;
300 cases desiccated coconut;
14,608 cases of cashew nut kernels;
50 bales of cassia;
25 bags of sesame seeds;
33 bags of gum damar;
5,807 bags of peanuts.

Meantime the question of the uncharted rock is being discussed on all sides. Admiralty lawyers, however, say there is no case against the United States Government because there is no contract. The charts are produced to the best of the ability of the engineers, but there is no contract whereby the charts are guaranteed, they point out. Others point out that the ship was well off its course in the fog and if the chart had shown the presence of the rock the navigators would not have known they were close on it in time to avoid the stranding of the craft.

Worcester's Per Capita Cost High; Citizens Demand More Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4—That Worcester taxpayers have ample grounds for being concerned over the cost of operating the various departments of their City is indicated in the report of the United States Census Bureau for 1936 on the per capita cost of running city departments. The report shows that out of 68 cities with between 100,000 and 300,000 population, Worcester runs 80 per cent above the average. Only one city had a higher per capita cost for general departments in that year.

The report is exceptionally timely, according to the Worcester Taxpayers' Association, because the figures for the City's 1938 budget, which is now being considered by the City Council, indicate that unless some sharp cutting is done by that body on various items Worcester will easily take first place for 1938. The Association served notice on Mayor William A. Bennett that the taxpayers of Worcester looked to him to assume the leadership "of the Republican majority in the City Council" with the view to reducing the budget sufficiently to prevent an increase in the tax rate.

The average per capita cost for the cities included in the Census Bureau Report was $32.61, with Worcester's figure at $58.17, or an excess of about $26 over the average. The Taxpayers' Association pointed out that 16 of the cities included in the report had larger populations than this City but in spite of that fact many of their departments were able to give far better service than corresponding Worcester Departments, and at a cost of from one third to one half less than here.

"The conclusion cannot be avoided," the Association said, "that even after making allowance for all differences between cities, the different functions performed, and the geographical differnces, Worcester is paying far too much for municipal government. This shows the fallacy of the statement so often made at City Hall that expenses have been cut to the bone. Many cities on the Census Bureau list have far better service than does Worcester and at much lower cost."

Worcester Tech Gets N. E. Board Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4—The acceptance last week of the application of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for membership in the New England College Entrance Certification Board places Worcester Tech among those New England colleges seeking to establish a uniform system of certification of prospective freshmen seeking entrance.

The Certification Board consists of some dozen or more colleges in New England that accept as certified fresmen only those graduating from high schools approved by the Board.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, May 5

Paris—8:30 a. m.—Chamber music. TPA2, 19.68 m., 15.24 meg.
Tokyo—7 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.
Boston—7 30 p. m.—"Sweden," talk: "Sports Page"; Boston University program. WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.
London—8:05 p. m.—Talk by the Chief Engineer of the BBC. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Selections from Operas; "Verdi," talk and music. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg. IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.
Prague—9 p. m.—Variety; English Talk. OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.83 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7 m., 15.23 meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Scheuffele Family Gathering." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Caracas—10 p. m.—Songs. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—Gershwin recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.22 meg.
London—10:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

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The Music Center of Famous Pianos
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Accessories and Apparel for Mother's Day Gifts
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
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Spring Membership
5 MONTHS $7
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

Ocean Spray's
VOICE OF NEW ENGLAND
Featuring John Stanley
Local News Commentator
6:30 P. M.
MON., TUES., WED., THURS., FRI.
WNAC Boston
WTAG* Worcester
WMAS Springfield
WLLH Lowell Lawrence
WSAR Fall River
WNBH New Bedford
*Slight variation in time. See newspaper listing.

IVY
—Because snug-fitting lines predominate the Spring fashions—smart women are turning to
IVY CORSETS
for the glove-like fit they have long been famous for.
10% Discount
on all IVY Corsets, Bandeaux and IVY Foundation Garments During MAY.
IVY CORSET SHOP
300 Boylston Street, Boston
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evenings after 7 p.m.—Sunday all day
That's when telephone rates step way down! That's when you get the big bargains! That's the time to call friends or relatives or to make plans or appointments!
DOWN GO RATES!

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SALE SURPLUS STOCK
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Opens Tonight 8:30
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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
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1st SUNDAY POPS
MAY 8 at 8:30

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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Charles Laughton
"RUGGLES OF RED GAP"
Jean Arthur — Charles Boyer
"HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
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Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Walter Huston—James Stewart
"OF HUMAN HEARTS"
New MARCH OF TIME
Robert Benchley—"How to Vote"

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

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Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'til 2 p. m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

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Twice Daily 2 & 8
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10,000 MARVELS including GARGANTUA THE GREAT, Largest Gorilla in Captivity
"NEPAL", Magnificent New Spectacle
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
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Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3 Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony (except seats in 75¢ rest. Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

News of Events Around Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

Both are graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

About eight acres of property, including the site of the old Winnisimmet Ferry, with 1,100 feet of water frontage, has been acquired by the company. One large marine railway with a cradle 340 feet long, capable of handling vessels up to 3,500 tons, is already in operation. Foundations for another are being laid, and two additional railways for smaller craft are planned. Two piers are already available and the contract has been awarded for construction of a new one 300 feet in length.

Water Colors Go On Exhibit May 10

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Tobin, Robert P. Bellows, Chairman of the Boston Art Commission, and others prominent in public activities in Boston head the list of patrons for the exhibition of water colors and prints which will open Tuesday, May 10, with a preview and reception that afternoon at the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street.

Three large galleries will be filled with work by professional artists who have followed individual tastes and preferences. Visitors will have an opportunity to observe the trend of art in this part of the country, particularly in water-color painting, a medium in which it is generally conceded New England artists show great proficiency. The subjects, landscapes, floral motives, and other themes handled in a lively fashion afford a variety of interest. Prints include etchings, dry points, wood blocks, lithographs and monotypes by able technicians.

House Votes Rise To Scrub Women

The 65 women who scrub the Statehouse marble floors were one step nearer wage increases today following action in the House of Representatives which favored a bill granting them increases from $900 to $1,000 a year, or from $18 to $20 a week. The Senate has not yet acted on the measure.

The legislation was opposed by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who contended that, under the bill, these women would receive 60 cents an hour, or 20 cents an hour more than similar workers in Boston office buildings.

The House accepted an adverse Ways and Means report on a bill increasing from $4,000 to $5,000 the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms and increasing the pay of those under his jurisdiction.

The Lower Branch overturned an adverse committee report on a bill filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston forcing property owners filing appeals for abatements before the State Appellate Tax Board to pay three-fourths of the tax pending the Board's decision. This would add several million dollars to current tax revenue.

The legislation exempts those whose appeals involve less than $20,000.

The House ordered to a third reading legislation establishing a new code of building laws in Boston. This code would modernize the present code which, many contend, is antiquated. The bill would become effective only upon approval of the Mayor and City Council.

Conservatory To Grant Degree

The Boston Conservatory of Music, one of the old-established music schools of Boston, now has the right to confer the degree of Bachelor of Music. Gov. Charles F. Hurley this week signed the legislative act grantnig that academic privilege.

The Conservatory is a non-profit institution, whose entire income is devoted to the advancement of the school. It was founded in 1867 by the musician Julius Eichberg, and was incorporated in 1896. The powers of administration of the Conservatory are vested in a Board of Trustees, of which Albert Alphin is chairman.

Each year scholarships are awarded to deserving students who have graduated from high school or some other secondary school. This year, too, according to Mr. Alphin, the conservatory is offering several scholarships of $200 and $250 for the school year 1938-39, these scholarships to continue to the end of their courses, providing recipients maintain satisfactory grades.

Among members of the faculty of the Conservatory, who are also members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, are Gaston Elcus, Daniel Eisler, Jean Lefranc, Jacobus Langendoen, Jean J. Lemaire, George Madsen, Emil Arcieri, Raymond Allard, Wellem Valkenier, Marcel Lafosse, Lucien Hansotte, Simon Sternburg.

(Continued from Page 9)

a conference committee will be necessary to arrange an agreement on the budget between the House and Senate.

Sharp economies in the $76,069,596 State budget adopted by the Senate were demanded today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations to prevent local tax rates from jumping to unprecedented levels.

"It is needless to point out," the Federation statement read, "that either the House bill or that adopted in the Senate would carry the State budget to its highest figure in history. . . .

"We submit that there can be no adequate defense to such extravagant disregard of the general economic situation. We submit that either proposal deals contemptuously with taxpayers in cities and towns who would see their tax rates jumped to unprecedented levels to meet a needless deficit heedlessly crated.

"We ask that our Legislature give serious consideration to the factors involving the taxpayer contained in its action and that it revise its vote in the light of indisputable facts."

Collectors Stage New Stamp Rush

Stamp collectors stormed the philatelic window on the second floor of the Federal Building in Boston today to buy the new light green George Washington stamp of the new "Presidential" series which went on sale.

Called a "streamlined" stamp, the new issue bears a portrait bust of Washington on a very simple background. Though called the "Presidential" series other stamps in the issue will have pictures of Benjamin Franklin, the White House and Martha Washington.

Threat to Hurley: Children Guarded

Gov. Charles F. Hurley declared today he is maintaining the special police guard at his home in Cambridge, Mass., following receipt of a letter at the State House yesterday containing a threat to kidnap his "dogher" (thought to mean daughter) in a week.

The kidnap note has been handed to police, the Governor said, and Federal postal authorities and G-men have been notified. Postmarked at South Postal Station and written and addressed with what police believe to be either a stick or a brush, the letter was signed "The Black Hornet."

The Governor's son Charles, 11, and daughter Betty, 12, are in New York with their mother en route to Washington on a vacation trip. The two younger children, Nancy 6, and Ellen Sarah, 5 months, are at the Governor's Cambridge home in the care of a nurse.

Although the Governor professes to believe the threat is the work of a "crank," he declares caution is the better part of valor.

Paul C. Ryan, secretary to Governor Hurley, said police protection has been provided for Mrs. Hurley and the two children on their way to Washington and back. They are expected to arrive home on Saturday.

No report has been received from the State Police as to progress of their investigation into the origin of the threatening note.

Postal inspectors said since there was no ransom mentioned they could not act.

Crabapples Top Arboretum Show

The next two weeks are the height of the blossom season in the Arnold Arboretum—and of the color photographers' season as well. Shutters are snapping everywhere as the famous collection of 137 different kinds of crabapples reach full bloom. Azaleas splash brighter colors against the green of new grass. Lilacs are beginning to come into flower.

The lilac collection is said to be the most complete assembled anywhere in the world. If present weather conditions continue, it is expected Lilac Sunday will be on May 15—a week earlier than usual. A few more unusually warm days may bring the full bloom several days earlier.

Crabapples, which are the major attraction today, are scattered in different parts of the Arboretum. A few are growing opposite the Japanese cherries immediately inside the Forest Hill gate, but the largest and oldest collection may be seen at the foot of Peters Hill near the Walter Street and Bussey Street gates.

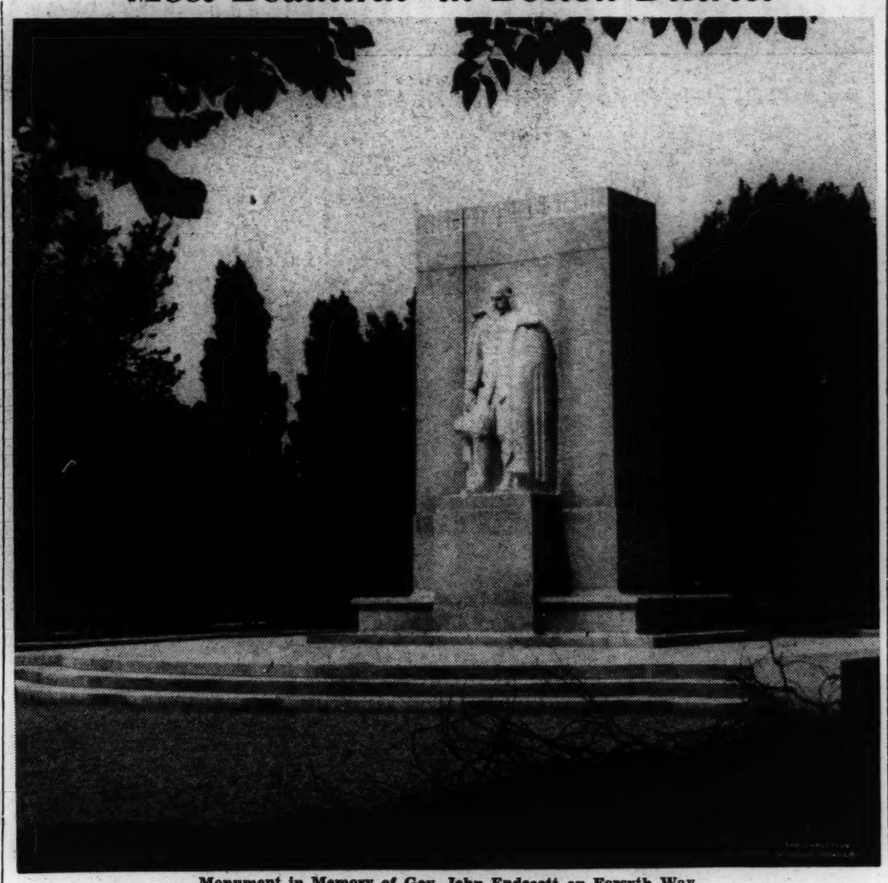
Three Colleges Buy Microfilm Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 4—Copies of rare books and manuscripts including many printed before 1550 will soon be available to students at Mount Holyoke College through the purchase of a series of microfilms by the Williston Memorial Library, in co-operation with the libraries of Smith and Amherst Colleges.

The microfilms, which are miniature films used with a reading machine much like a movie projector, will permit students to read editions of William Caxton, Chaucer, Roger Bacon, and other rare works.

'Most Beautiful' in Boston District



Monument in Memory of Gov. John Endecott on Forsyth Way

Statue's Setting by Ralph Weld Gray Wins Harleston Parker Medal for Beauty. Statue Is by C. Paul Jennewein, New York

Ralph Weld Gray's architectural setting for a statue in memory of Gov. John Endecott won the Harleston Parker gold medal at the annual education meeting of the Boston Society of Architects at their clubhouse at 16 Somerset Street last night. The presentation was made by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The award, according to the grant, is for "the most beautiful piece of architecture, building, monument, or structure, within the City limits or Metropolitan Park District." The Endecott statue, done by C. Paul Jennewein, New York sculptor, is located on Forsyth Way in the vicinity of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The society also honored a young architect. It presented the Benjamin S. Rotch traveling scholarship to Malcolm C. Robb, of Newtonville, graduate of the Yale School of Architecture in 1935, who won the Whitney Warren Fontainbleau scholarship in 1933.

Industry Requires Specialized Labor, Job Bureau Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 4—Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director of the State Employment Service, finds that while openings in general fields of employment are lacking, that there is some demand for help from specialized fields. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Wilder has received requests from other State Employment Services for assistance in locating candidates for specialized openings.

One of these requests has been for a manager to take charge of a motor rewinding, repairing, and servicing business. A forewoman has been requested for an elastic packaging plant. Another request comes for a wood products factory foreman. A glue mixer with at least 10 years' experience is also desired.

The fact that labor demands come particularly for specialized help is believed to be explainable by the reluctance of industry in recent years to add extra help to their staffs for training for future openings in specialized fields.

Fire-Fighters' Feud In Westport Closes; Truck Up 'For Sale'

WESTPORT, Mass., May 4 (AP)—A "for sale" sign on the stripped combination truck of the Westport Volunteer Fire Department indicated today the volunteers would go "out of business," thus ending a two weeks' quarrel with the Town's regular fire-fighters.

The Town appealed to the courts for possession of the vehicle when the volunteers refused to give it up on demand of Chief Lynwood F. Potter. The volunteers owned the vehicle, and the Town supplied most of the equipment.

A master was assigned by the Court, and a conference yesterday resulted in postponement of a hearing.

Tax Issue

(Continued from Page 9)

Tax Commission was called on to draft a scheme. It called for a retail sales tax and changes in present setups, with much of the new revenue being used to assist local communities to the end of reducing the real estate levy. The sales tax proved to be the undoing of the legislative program. The rural interests, especially, charged that the sales tax would offer no solution, as it would continue to place the burden of local governmental expense on those least able to pay.

Tax Reform Plans

Since the efforts to put this plan through, interest in tax reform has extended. A non-partisan committee for the State Farm Bureau Federation conducted a study. Former Democratic Congressman Raymond B. Stevens, Chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, has carried on a campaign for tax reform and bids fair to be one of the dominating figures at the Convention.

A short time ago representatives of 15 New Hampshire organizations gathered to consider a tax proposal to submit to the Convention. All of the delegations, except that from the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, agreed to a single resolution aimed at solving the entire state tax problem. This would remove the existing constitutional bar to graduated State taxation, a factor which has prevented the enactment of a State income tax and other State taxes that must be on a graduated basis.

Linoleum in England

Linoleum was introduced into England in 1860.

Deputy Finds 'Escaped' Imports And Boston Zoo Gets 2 Monkeys

Log of the Port of Boston

It took several months, but Thomas F. Finnegan, Deputy Collector of Customs, finally "got his man."

He was for many years Chief of the former Special Duty Squad of customs men which made things unpleasant for prohibition violators and smugglers. Because of its determination to perform duty regardless of any obstacle, the Special Duty Squad became "Canadian Mounted" of the Boston waterfront.

So with experienced patience Tom kept after the pair of monkeys that escaped from a ship at East Boston last August. Monkeys to most people, to Tom they were only "imports upon which no duty had been paid." One was captured a short time ago, the other a few days ago.

The brief formality of "entering" the monkeys at the Custom House—a paper transaction only—took place today, thereby satisfying Uncle Sam—and Tom Finnegan. But no duty is being paid. The owner relinquished all claim to the monkeys in favor of the Government.

Arrangements were made to have the City of Boston take the monkeys and care for them at the Franklin Park Zoo. Animals entering the Country "for exhibition" are exempt from duty. So that smooths out all obstacles. The Government surrenders jurisdiction. Proper care of the monkeys is assured, and everybody's happy.

Leon Stone

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Amer. Farmer	May 6	Plymouth May 15	May 5 8:00 pm	May 6 12:00 noon
¶Vulcania	May 6	Gibraltar May 14	May 6 1:00 pm	May 6 8:00 pm
§Carinthia (Bos)	May 7	Glasgow May 15	May 7 9:00 am	May 6 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 8:30 pm

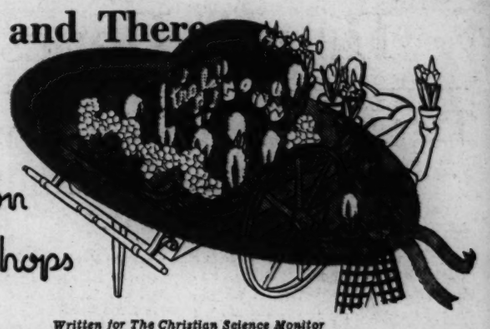
*Except Ireland. †Other European countries .‡Except Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Ireland and Scotland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next Sunday is May 8 . . . which means that it's Mother's Day. Which in turn means that, though you neglect sending her flowers as often as you really should, you'll keep the day in your mind, and see that you actually do on this particular day. The florists are all ready for you, with specials on various flowers they know will please her. Some persons who have mothers who love to have a house full of potted plants to fuss and bother around with during the whole year, see that a new potted plant arrives. Not only a new one, but a plant that's somewhat out of the ordinary; a plant that will be immediately the subject of conversation the next time a neighbor drops in; so different is it.

An "orchid luncheon" we attended last week reminds us that, though you may insist your mother "is not the type" . . . she might like an orchid. The chances are, you know, that she has never possessed one before; and even though she may not wear it, you can be sure she'll love it in a slim vase. Furthermore, if she takes care of it properly, she could have it for as long as a month, we're told. (Three weeks and three days has been our limit; but we're still trying!) By properly we mean she should cut it "on the bias," house it in a cool spot, away from drafts, and then at night pop it into the ice-box. But if it's roses you want, then let it be roses. Your favorite florist, regardless of whether it's Penn, The Florist; Carbone's at 342 Boylston Street; Galvin's at 1 Park Street, Copley Square, and 152 Federal; The Symphony Flower Shop at 240 Huntington Avenue; The Uptown at 245 Massachusetts Avenue; Albert Coleman's at 87 Massachusetts Avenue; August's at 118 Massachusetts Avenue, or Hoffman's at Massachusetts Avenue at Commonwealth, has them, and some have specials on them. We mean they're offering to see that a dozen roses arrive along with a white or colored vase that will house them very nicely. For something like $3. But, just in case your purse is a bit on the minus side this week, you can remember Mother with flowers . . . at much less!

‡‡‡

Shower Bath Through a Brush

And here we are . . . a Pro-phylac-tic Shower Brush, small, compact, and with a short handle for a change. Which means that if you're one of the thousands who take their shower in the limited area of a built-in shower, you'll no longer feel that you must step out into the wide open spaces while you wield the brush! Because this little brush gets around very nicely. Or for that matter, you can use it in a tub as well. Quick drying . . . because the bristles are inserted into an aluminum facing from which the water has a way of rolling off in a jiffy. $1.50 and $2. The first in natural maple, the second in sateenwood. At C. F. Hovey's.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

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Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Floral Designs of All Kinds
Deliver anywhere in the U. S. A.
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Dacro Protected Products are carefully safeguarded at every step from the farm right to your home.
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LINDEN 6444
Camp Horn Road, Bellevue, Pa.

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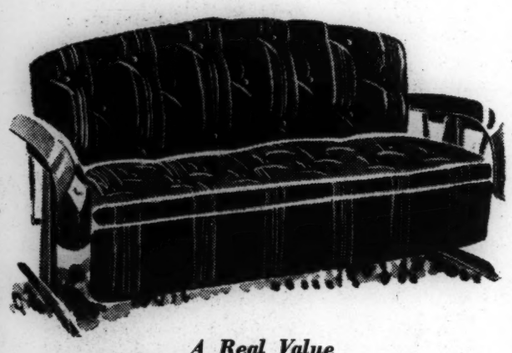

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TO AUGMENT COLORS AND SIZES WE HAVE INCLUDED MANY HIGHER PRICED DRESSES FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK.
Dresses, Second

Detroit Hopes Rest on Return of Rowe to 1936 Form—Dick Harlow Satisfied

Tigers Look to Schoolboy For Successful Comeback

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Tigers came to Boston, settled in the second division of the American League, but an incident which occurred about two weeks ago leaves the impression that they will not be there long. The incident involves Shoolboy Rowe, the pitcher who once could beat the Yankees by throwing his glove out of the dugout.

Rowe was an outstanding pitcher when he came out of Texas backin 1933. In four successive seasons with the Tigers he won 69 games and lost 35, a winning percentage of .663. Moreover, he could stop the contenders. His high over-hand motion was particularly effective against the Yankees. As the Bengals captured pennants in 1934 and '35, the Schoolboy was a leading factor with his victories over Joe McCarthy's sluggers.

Loser in 1937

But something happened to the Rowe hurling arm last year, or late in '36. His 1937 record tells the story—one victory and four defeats. Sounds like the accumulation of a second division relief hurler. As a matter of fact, it was. The once great Schoolboy was, if anything, below that rating. He could barely throw a ball up to the plate, and when he could, there was nothing to it.

Without their ace, the Tigers came home second last year. Thirteen games separated them from the triumphant Yankees. Had the Schoolboy been available for that every fourth day, the story might have been different—much different. He won 24 in 1934, and 19 in each of the two following years. Add 19 games to the '37 Detroit record and the Yanks would have finished second.

A similar situation exists this year. If Rowe can regain his mastery, the Bengals are certain to be a contender. They have the power. Their manager is Mickey Cochrane, one of the high-ranking team leaders of modern baseball.

Stopped Indians

On April 22, against the Cleveland Indians at Briggs' Stadium, Detroit, Rowe made his first 1938 appearance after an uncertain spring training trip. It was in a relief role, when the Tribe had batted Tommy Bridges under the showers in the fifth inning. The Schoolboy walked out of the bull pen and stopped the visitors with one hit thereafter. He walked a single Indian, but offset this by striking out two.

Cochrane said after this game that his big pitcher had definitely come back. That Rowe has waited more than a week for his second opportunity, does not alter the situation. Mickey isn't taking any chances. The pitcher is too valuable in the 1938 Tiger picture to press unnecessarily.

Too much Cleveland, is the main reason why the Tigers came here in the second division. The Indians have taken five out of six from the Bengals, beating them on Monday by a score of 11 to 3. The Tribe put over 10 runs in the fourth inning. The Tigers have managed two out of four from the White Sox and two out of three from the Browns.

The Tigers make their final appearance here tomorrow until June 4. The Browns come in for games Friday and Saturday. Cleveland opens on Sunday.

Mickey Cochrane is the tenth Detroit manager since the organization of the American League. George Stallings, who later brought the old Braves a world championship in 1914, was the Tiger pilot in 1901.

Stallings was followed by Frank Dwyer, Ed Barrow—the present business manager—Bobby Lowe and Bill Armour. Hughie Jennings arrived in 1907 and stayed for 14 consecutive seasons.

Ty Cobb came after Jennings, from 1921 through '26. George Moriarty, now an umpire, succeeded Cobb and remained for two seasons. Then came Bucky Harris from 1929 through '33. Cochrane has been there since.

What a difference in the Red Sox when they get fair pitching and good catching! The receiving department is as weak as the pitching. The infield and outfield will pass muster anytime, but the balance in the other departments is a heavy burden.

There is a bare possibility that Schoolboy Rowe will start against the Sox tomorrow. Mickey Cochrane would like to save him for the Yankee series, but he cannot afford to lose games here either.

Bees have sent Mike Balas, Billerica pitcher, to Hartford for more seasoning.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Though his two hits in five trips to the plate yesterday cut seven points off his batting average, Hal Trosky of the Cleveland Indians today continues to lead both major leagues in hitting with a percentage of .458. His team-mate, Earl Averill, also has broken into the big six, turning in a .500 performance yesterday to boost his figures to .420.

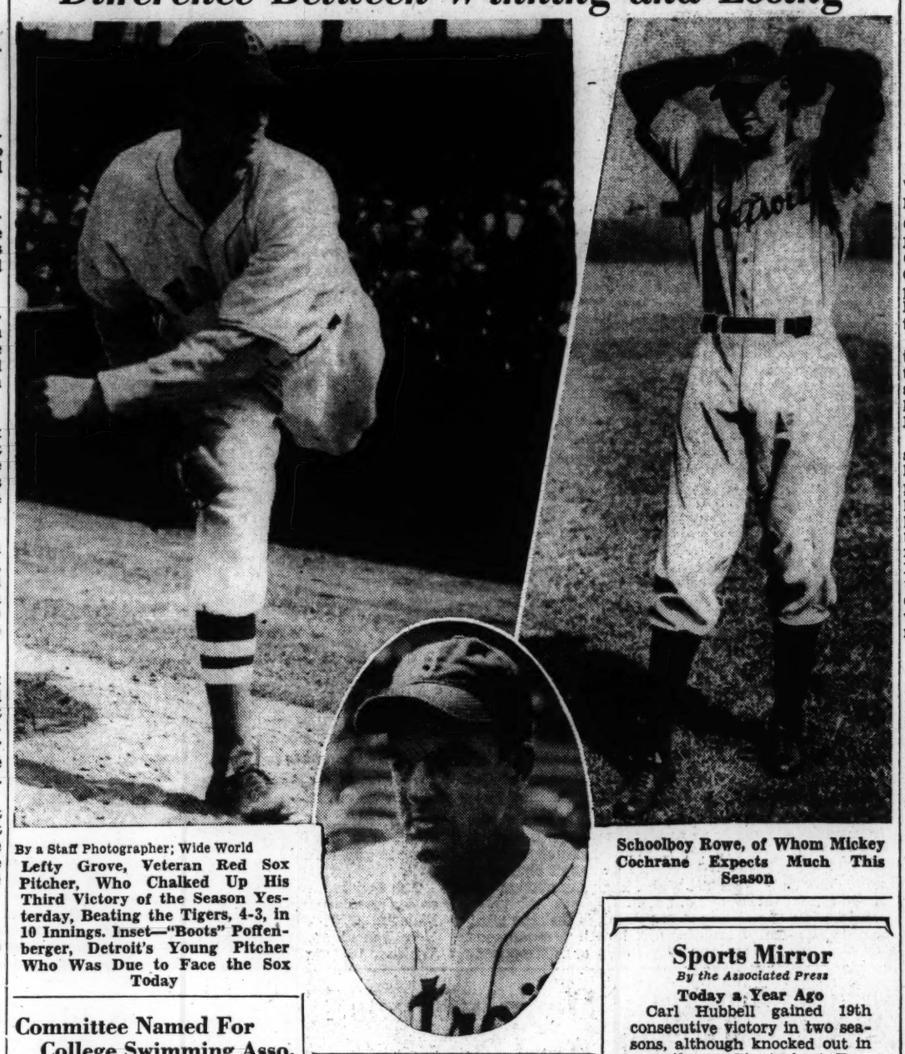
The big six (top three hitters in each league):

Player and Club—	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Trosky, Indians	14	48	20	22	.458
Fox, Tigers	14	60	12	26	.433
Averill, Indians	14	50	12	21	.420
Leiber, Giants	14	55	11	21	.382
Bartell, Giants	13	50	12	19	.380
Lazzeri, Cubs	13	38	11	14	.368

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	11	4	.733
Indianapolis	10	5	.667
Minneapolis	9	6	.600
St. Paul	7	6	.538
Toledo	8	8	.500
Louisville	5	8	.385
Milwaukee	5	11	.313
Columbus	4	11	.267

Difference Between Winning and Losing



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Lefty Grove, Veteran Red Sox Pitcher, Who Chalked Up His Third Victory of the Season Yesterday, Beating the Tigers, 4-3, in 10 Innings. Inset—"Boots" Poffenberger, Detroit's Young Pitcher Who Was Due to Face the Sox Today

Schoolboy Rowe, of Whom Mickey Cochrane Expects Much This Season

Committee Named For College Swimming Asso.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4 (AP)—Twenty-five college and university swimming coaches from all parts of the Nation were appointed to committees of the College Swimming Coaches of America Association yesterday by Neils Thorpe, swimming coach at the University of Minnesota and president of the national organization. The appointments for 1938 included:

Life saving—E. Michaels, Yale, chairman. Program—Sam Ingram, Colgate, chairman. Outstanding swimmer—R. H. J. Kiphuth, Yale, and Leo Berry, Brown University. Nomination committee—R. H. Miller, Bowdoin, chairman, and Sam Ingram, Colgate. Publications—Ed. Kennedy, Columbia University, chairman. Membership—Robert Muir, Williams College. Swimming rules—R. McCormick, College of the City of New York, and Frank Wall, New York University.

Results May 3

Toledo 7, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 7, Columbus 4.
Louisville at St. Paul (postponed)
Indianapolis at Minneapolis (postponed)

Donald Budge And Gene Mako Start Long Tennis Tour

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, America's hope to hold on to the Davis Cup, traveled East today, bound in easy stages for Europe and defense of the big silver trophy.

Weeks of rest and leisurely exhibition matches—which J. Donald dropped with regularity—were behind, but strenuous weeks and matches ahead found the famed Californian primed for battle and modestly confident.

Accompanying Budge is Gene Mako, his doubles partner.

"Don't worry about the exhibition matches Don loses," advised the ebullient Mako. "When Don's out to win, he can't be stopped."

So far this year Budge's exhibition rounds are spotless. He hasn't won a match yet, either in Australia or California. His last setback was in San Francisco last week, when Sidney Wood of New York tossed in another bid for consideration for the Davis Cup family.

"Wait till Don gets going. He'll be just as good as ever," was Mako's parting shot. J. Donald grinned.

Budge and Mako sail for Paris May 25 to play in the French hard-court championships, and then go to Wimbledon.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Keltner, Indians	2
Greenberg, Tigers	1
Gehringer, Tigers	1
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Henrich, Yankees	1
Bonura, Senators	1
Werber, Athletics	1
Marty, Cubs	1
Hartnett, Cubs	1
Lombardi, Reds	1
Bremer, Cardinals	1
Gutteridge, Cardinals	1

The Leaders

Goodman, Reds	5
Keltner, Indians	4
Greenberg, Tigers	4
Bonura, Senators	4
Leiber, Giants	4
Ripple, Giants	4
McCarthy, Giants	4
Lazzeri, Cubs	4

League Totals

National	71
American	61
Total	132

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cornell	3	0	1.000
Yale	4	1	.800
Harvard	3	1	.750
Dartmouth	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	3	.333
Princeton	1	3	.333
Pennsylvania	0	3	.000

Result Yesterday

Yale 11, Columbia 10.

Mrs. Moody in England

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, in England for an attempt to regain the Wimbledon tennis title, was the guest of honor of a dinner party last night in the House of Commons. Her hosts were J. R. Rathbone, 28-year-old Conservative member of the House, and his wife, the former Beatrice Frederika Clough of Boston, Mass. Other guests included Mrs. R. D. Shaw of Chicago; the Hon. James Stuart, son of the Earl of Moray, and Col. C. E. Ponsonby.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	3	.786
Boston	8	6	.571
New York	9	7	.563
Washington	8	7	.533
Chicago	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Detroit	5	9	.357
St. Louis	5	9	.357

Results May 3

Boston 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 10, Washington 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2.

Gas House Gang Begins to Show A New Promise

By the Associated Press

The old "Gas House Gang" isn't what it used to be. In fact, it hardly has recovered from the shock received when its great mouthpiece, Dizzy Dean, was sold up the river to Chicago. But with a flock of new Gas Housers beginning to show promise, the St. Louis Cardinals may have their usual piece to say about the National League pennant race.

Latest to encourage the fans' hope that St. Louis may cause trouble in the National League pennant chase are Lon Warneke, veteran right hander, and the new battery of Bill McGee and Herb Bremer.

Warneke has won his last two starts in fine style. McGee, getting his first trial as a starting pitcher, probably clinched a job as a ball player as well as jug player in Pepper Martin's band when he limited the Boston Bees to six hits and fanned six to outpoint the able Lou Fette, 3 to 2. Bremer, who may fill the Cards' demand for a regular catcher, provided the first two runs with a homer and Don Gutteridge made the third the same way.

Dean Gets Credit

Meanwhile Dean, who retired from a game last week with a sore pitching arm, worked for seven good innings against the Phillies and got credit for Chicago's 5-2 victory. Diz was hit hard and looked tired when he turned over the job to Charley Root, but the Cubs gave him enough support to make up for any shortcomings. Along with expert fielding, young Joe Marty produced a homer to send Chicago into the lead and old Gabby Hartnett clinched the decision with another.

The victory put the Cubs closer to the top as Cincinnati's Reds brought the New York Giants' 11-game winning streak to an undignified end by licking the league leaders, 10 to 2. While Paul Derringer pitched eight-hit ball, the Reds collected six runs and the game in the fifth when Hal Schumacher found his old-time mastery over Cincinnati no longer was effective.

Brooklyn's star rookie, Forrest Pressnell, handed the Pittsburgh Pirates their fifth straight defeat as the Dodgers manufactured a six-run seventh inning to win, 7-2.

Grove Uses Head

The American League standings were shuffled as Philadelphia's Athletics, whose status closely resembles that of the Cards, hopped from eighth to sixth place and both the Boston Red Sox and New York Yankees slid past Washington.

With Buck Ross hurling five-hit ball and getting the benefit of a six-run outburst in the third, the A's trimmed the Chicago White Sox, 7 to 2. Cleveland's league leaders outlasted the Senators, 10 to 9, as Ken Keltner, rookie third sacker, clouted two homers and a single to drive in six runs.

Old Lefty Grove, who pitches with his head as much as with his arm these days, went 10 innings to beat Detroit, 4-3, for his third victory and to become the eighth flinger in major-league history to register 2,000 strikeouts. He whiffed six and would have had a lot easier time if he hadn't thrown home-run balls to Hank Greenberg and Charley Gehringer. Lefty also contributed a sacrifice to the winning score.

Lou Gehrig's first four-ply wallop of the season cheered the New York Yankees' fans and helped beat the St. Louis Browns, 5-1. It came in the four-run first inning. Lou also hit a double and Tommy Henrich tossed in a homer.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Leiber, New York, .382; Bartell, New York, .380.

Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Marty, Chicago, 13.

Runs Batted In—McCarthy, New York, 16; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, and Ott and Leiber, New York, 14.

Hits—Goodman, Cincinnati, and Moore, New York, 22.

Doubles—Herman, Chicago, 7; Chiozza, New York, Arnovich, Philadelphia, Myers and Cooke, Cincinnati, and Mize, St. Louis, 5.

Triples—Rizzo, Pittsburgh, 4; Goodman, Cincinnati, 3.

Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 5; Lazzeri, Chicago, and McCarthy, Leiber and Ripple, New York, 4.

Stolen Bases—Chiozza, New York, 3; Koy, Brooklyn, 2.

Pitching—Melton, New York, 4-0; Dean, Chicago, and Brown, Pittsburgh, 3-0.

American League

Batting—Trosky, Cleveland, .458; Fox, Detroit, .433.

Runs—Trosky, Cleveland, 20; Cramer, Boston, 15.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 20; Keltner, Cleveland, 16.

Hits—Fox, Detroit, 26; Werber, Philadelphia, 23.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 8; Chapman and Vosmik, Boston, and Kress, St. Louis, 6.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, and Kreevich, Chicago, 3.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, Keltner, Cleveland, and Bonura, Washington, 4.

Stolen Bases—Myer and Lewis, Washington, and Kreevich, Chicago, 3.

Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, Grove, Boston, and Newsom, St. Louis, 3-0.

Boston Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
The Country Club	34	11
Brae Burn	27	18
Oakley	25	20
Winchester	24	21
Wellesley	23	22
Charles River	22	23
Woodland	21½	23½
Commonwealth	19	26
Wollaston	17	28
Weston	12½	32½

Results May 3

The Country Club 15, Weston 0.
Oakley 11, Commonwealth 4.
Wellesley 9, Woodland 6.
Charles River 8, Winchester 7.
Brae Burn 7½, Wollaston 7½.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy Baseball Ticket Office
Hub. 2195

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Carl Hubbell gained 19th consecutive victory in two seasons, although knocked out in seventh, as Giants beat Boston.

Around the Hub

The quadrangular meet at Boston college this Saturday will bring together some of New England's leading track stars. Frank Mascianica, Northeastern's sophomore ace, will run the quarter mile against Dick Gill of Boston College, Huck Quinn of New Hampshire, and Sid Hurwitz of Maine.

Last year Quinn upset Gill at New Hampshire, but Mascianica was not eligible for competition. Jerry Tatton, Northeastern coach, decided to use the former Everett schoolboy star in the quarter on Saturday, because he wants to plan his entry list for the New Englands. If Mascianica does well in this company, which should dominate the quarter in the N. E. meet, he will stay in the event. Otherwise he will run the 220.

Gill showed yesterday that he is in form by breaking the field record at Boston University. He ran the 440 in 48.6s. and defeated such outstanding runners as Jud Foster of Dartmouth and Bob Folsom of Tufts.

Boston University's track team takes part in its only home dual meet next Saturday afternoon against Middlebury at Nickerson Field. Capt. Doug Raymond, who has been handicapped by an injury, may not compete.

Bob Leahy, stellar B. U. pitcher, dropped his second game of his varsity career to B. C., yesterday, 9 to 5. But the loss can't all be blamed on him. The Terriers outhit the Eagles 10 to 9, but were unable to put across the runs. Poor base running and some costly errors in the Terrier infield helped B. C.'s cause.

Harvard prepared today for its Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game with Pennsylvania on Friday at Boston with plenty of confidence. The Crimson came home yesterday with a well-earned 2-to-1 triumph over a good New Hampshire nine. Tom Healey of Harvard and Al Roper, Wildcat southpaw, had a pitching duel. Healey struck out five batters and allowed only four hits, while Roper fanned eight and was touched for five hits. Grandahl stole home to give Harvard the edge.

The Country Club held fast to the lead in the Boston Four-Ball League golf standing today. Playing Weston at Clyde Park yesterday, The Country Club players came out on top, 15 to 0. Brae Burn, which holds second place, was held to a 7½-to-7½ tie by Wollaston, while Oakley was strengthening its third-place position by downing Commonwealth, 11 to 4. Other results saw Charles River edge Winchester, 8 to 7, and Wellesley trip Woodland, 9 to 6.

Lack of finance rather than interest is eliminating one train for the Harvard-Yale boat race, June 24. The New Haven and Central Vermont roads have combined to put on one 35-car train. The varsity race will be started 15 minutes earlier than usual.

The keynote developed that football coaches play an important part in the character development of the youth at the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston dinner to W. H. Bill Cowell, New Hampshire athletic director. Over 200 attended the dinner and several speakers lauded the man who has served New Hampshire sports for 23 years.

Harvard's football coach, Dick Harlow, left today for Wisconsin where he will instruct cross-blocking and the single wing-back play for Harry Stuhldreher's football coaching school.

Harvard Spring Football Practice Pleases Harlow

Head Coach Dick Harlow of the Harvard varsity football squad completing five weeks of spring football practice yesterday expressed himself as satisfied with the results obtained and the development of a number of inexperienced players. The freshmen attended 30 practice sessions and upper classmen 22. The squad played two practice games, the second of which showed hard tackling and hard hitting, comparable with the spring practice games of a year ago.

Different than was the case last spring when Harlow strove to develop team work and hard hitting, this practice was primarily planned to develop individuals for positions vacated by graduating seniors. Particularly was it necessary to develop tackles, guards and fullbacks as the result of the loss of Al Kevorkian, Capt. Russ Allen, Joe Nee, George Klein, Vernon Struck and Ralph Pope, among the key players of the 1937 varsity team which defeated both Princeton and Yale.

Harlow was pleased with the attitude and consistency at practice of such squad veterans as Don Daughters, end; Ken Booth, tackle; Dave Glueck, guard; Tim Russell, center; Frank Foley, Austin Harding, Bob Burnett, Ben Smith and Torbert Macdonald. Macdonald was given no contact work during the spring practice because of his contemplated track sprinting which ended when he pulled in the New England Relays.

"Foley, Harding and Burnett in scrimmages and practice games definitely looked better than a year ago," Harlow said, "while the progress of four players, Ben Smith, Joe Gardella, Bill Bailey and Mike Cohen, indicated that the battle for the fullback position will be among them next fall."

In the line, Nick Mellen and Charlie Snyder, junior varsity guards a year ago, and Don Lowry, Bill Brown and Tom Lacey, freshman guards, indicated that they will be foremost contenders with Glueck for the guard positions next fall. Tim Russell stood up very well through the hardest kind of scrimmaging and has the edge for the center position.

Neither Clif Wilson, veteran blocking back center, and guard, nor Chief Boston, veteran blocking back, were able to attend all spring practice sessions, but Harlow is counting heavily upon them next fall.

Harlow said he expected to have a smaller varsity squad than usual next fall and indicated that he would keep three teams. He listed 51 players who, as a result of previous play on Harvard squads and their spring practice play could be considered foremost candidates. They are, listed by positions:

Ends—Captain Green '39, Daughters '39, Jameson '39, Koufman '41, Perkins '41, Longcope '41, Haydock '41, Maguire '40, Hoar '40, Kelly '40.

Tackles—Booth '39, Hallett '40, Healey '40, Downing '40, Shallow '40, Armstrong '40, Elser '41, Underwood '41, Jenkins '39, Tewksbury '41.

Guards—Wilson '39, Glueck '39, Mellen '39, Lowry '41, Brown '41, Lacey '41, Synder '39, Cordingley '40, C. Curtis '41.

Centers—Russell '39, Fearon '39, L. Harder '41, Cheever '39.

Wing backs—Macdonald '40, R. Burnett '39, Sargeant '41, Jones '39, Thompson '40.

Fullbacks—Smith '39, Bailey '40, Cardella '41, Cohen '39.

Blocking backs—Boston '39, Coleman '40, Johnson '39, F. Curtis '40.

Tail backs—Foley '39, Harding '39, C. Burnett '41, Devine '40, James '41 Donahue '41.

Johnny Kelley Enters Local 10-Mile Race

Entries are rolling in daily for the annual 10-Mile Handicap Road Race, to be sponsored by the Irish-American A. A. of South Boston, over one of the finest courses ever laid out for such an event, next Saturday afternoon. Already over two score of the leading distance runners in New England and from New York have sent in their signed blanks.

A real assortment of prizes is offered for the competition and a time prize has also been secured for the winner of the best time turned in.

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, who finished third in the recent B. A. A. Marathon, and who won the Patriots' Day grind in 1935 and was the first American to finish in the Olympic Marathon in Berlin in 1936, has entered. Kelley is one of the most consistent long distance performers in the entire country.

Pitted against the Arlington runner are Hawk Zamparelli of the John A. Carr Club of Medford, one of the outstanding 10 milers in New England; Daniel Fox of Jamaica Plain; Frank Zimmerman of Philadelphia; Herbert Wood, Greenfield; James McCafferty, Woburn; George L. Durgin, United Shoe Machinery A. A. of Beverly; Dom Martori of Charlestown; George A. Martin, Taunton; Norman Courage, Everett; Tony Medeiros, Lowell; William Malloy, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly, and Fred Hooton, North Medford Club.

Other entries are: Leon Durgis, Ben Chapinski, Joseph Rowinski, Robert L. Evans, Lionel Paquette, Mickey Marinaro, Charles Boover, E. W. Cobb, Mansfield; Archie Neilson, North Medford Club; William Simons, Needham Heights; Joseph Blaggie, E. Cambridge; Paul Barter, Melrose; William F. Lanigan, West Somerville; Leon Kantor, Springfield; Virgin Donis, Staten Island, N. Y.; Durward Brewer, Portland, Maine, and Philip Oliver, of Danielson, Conn.

Australian Cricketers Win

LONDON, May 4 (Canadian Press) — Australia's hard-hitting cricketeers started their tour of the United Kingdom with a victory over Worcestershire by an innings and 77 runs in a match concluded yesterday. The home players were no match for the Antipodeans, being dismissed for 268 and 196 after the tourists had led off with 541.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	2	.857
Chicago	10	5	.667
Pittsburgh	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Boston	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	6	8	.429
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	2	11	.154

Results May 3

St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 10, New York 3.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 2.

Eastern College Results

Baseball

Vermont 5, St. Michael's 4.
Springfield 6, Williams 5.
Yale 11, Columbia 10.
Connecticut State 13, Northeastern 7.
Boston College 9, Boston University 5.
Colgate 15, Cornell 13.
Maine 5, Bates 3.
Harvard 2, New Hampshire 1.
Ithaca College 14, St. Lawrence 8.
Bowdoin 12, Colby 5.
Delaware 9, Lehigh 5.
Manhattan 6, Seton Hall 2.

Tennis

Yale 7, Columbia 2.
North Carolina 5, Harvard 4.
Bucknell 7, Temple 2.
N. Y. U. 9, Manhattan 0.
Muhlenberg 8, F. & M. 1.

Golf

Colgate 6, Middlebury 0.

Track

Franklin-Marshall 101, Ursinus 28.

Baseball Group Makes New Rule

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Players who are ineligible or under suspension in organized or semipro baseball will not be eligible for play in any of the 768 district semipro baseball tournaments to be sponsored this summer by the National Semipro Baseball Congress.

"A player who has violated a contract in organized baseball has no place in semipro ranks," Raymond Dumont, president of the Congress, said.

Also barred from competition will be all players who have violated contracts of the National Congress by jumping one team for another during a one-year period after the date of agreement.

"The evil that has retarded most the progress of semiprofessional baseball," Dumont said, "has been the lack of player protection for team sponsors. However, the national contract system now protects each industrial team and violation means that a player cannot participate in the national program of tournaments."

Any semipro team signing a player under contract with another club also will be ineligible, Dumont said.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Candy for Mother's Day

This week our cashiers have for sale the famous Colecrest Chocolates, fittingly wrapped and decorated for a Mother's Day remembrance. We heartily recommend Colecrest . . . fine coatings and delicious centers. Sixty cents and a dollar the pound.

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Minerva Cafe **Minerva Cafeteria**
214 Huntington Avenue
Opp. The Mother Church
Cafe Luncheons 50c Dinners from 75c
Cafeteria serves economical specials

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Bridge Parties Solicited

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WEDNESDAY EVENING
SPECIAL DINNER 55c
248 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Up one flight

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on the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay
29 years serving the public
Shore, Steak and Chicken Dinners,
Steamed Clams and Plate Dinners 60c

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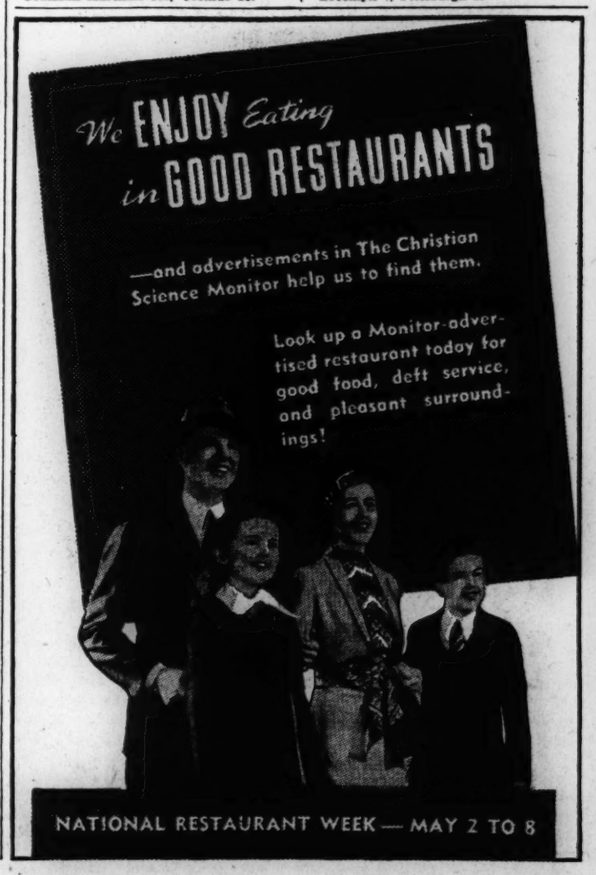
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NATIONAL RESTAURANT WEEK — MAY 2 TO 8

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Is a Democracy Essential to Progress of Women?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Woman's Vote Alone Proves Not Enough to Insure Freedom

Events in Austria Contrasted With Steady Progress Of Women in the Scandinavian Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

Since I wrote to you a month ago, a whole country has disappeared from the map of Europe, and with it a whole country's women.

I am not in a position, as yet, to say much about what has happened to these women. No official news is yet forthcoming. One letter, however, has reached me from Vienna, and from this I understand that every independent organization of women—the National Council of Women, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and the Soroptimists among them—has been dissolved.

I understand that the National Socialist Frauenschaft, under the leadership of Frau Else Muhr-Jordan, has installed itself in the bureau which belonged, before, to the Frauenschaft of the Austrian Fatherland Front. Of the old régime, only the Mother Protection Service has apparently been allowed to survive and to carry on its work.

In Germany, when National Socialism came into power, every independent organization of women was attacked. Those among them which expostulated were broken up without question; and the remainder were swept together into one huge central organization, the policy of which was the subordination of the individual to the authority of the State and the severance of all ties outside the State. German women disappeared from international life. Austrian women, with all their culture, their fine thinking, their warm friendliness, seem about to follow them.

One of the conclusions which emerges is that women have been surprisingly unalert in allowing so much energy to be spent upon the establishment of equal political rights between the sexes while they failed to see that the possession of a vote is of no account at all unless the type of government is present in which it may be exercised.

When Vote Is Powerful

Given a genuine democracy, the vote of the women is a powerful and a righteous force. That much is clear. But the matter goes deeper. It becomes increasingly plain that democracy and equality between men and women are interrelated. The democratic ideal is also the equality ideal. In struggling for their vote women should have perceived first what they failed to perceive at all—the necessity for a vote's democratic setting.

As an example of this point, the Scandinavian countries stand out clearly. In Norway, the parliamentary vote was granted on an adult basis in 1913. In Sweden it was granted five years later. In both cases the granting of it was more in the nature of a democratic gesture than anything else.

Before the granting of the vote—indeed, in the late 1840's—women having no means of support had been given license to trade. In 1854 inheritance laws had been equalized between the sexes. In 1869, the age of majority had been equalized. Women had also been admitted to the universities and to commercial courses. They had become barristers, librarians, saleswomen; had gained the right to dispose of their own earnings and to hold property apart from their husbands. They had started their own newspaper; had organized themselves on a business basis; had astonished State authorities—when excluded from participation in the 1905 referendum on the question of dissolution with Sweden—by organizing a referendum of their own.

Anybody visiting Norway and making inquiries, will, I think, be convinced that the important thing to the women of that country is not the mere possession of the vote, but rather the democratic right, as individuals, to possess organizations which are both recognized and consulted by State authorities.

Much the same conclusion is reached when visiting Sweden; because, although the vote came only at the end of the War and was not actually used until 1921, Democracy had, as early as the 1860's, seen that sex should not be a barrier to the exercise of the municipal franchise. In Sweden, women have, for nearly a century, possessed the right to own private property; to inherit property equally with men; to attain majority at the same age—and all without the possession of voting rights.

Women's Groups Consulted

As in Norway the State authorities are in the habit of consulting the organized women on any question which especially concerns them. The Fredrika Bremer Association, for instance, is an acknowledged interpreter of women's opinion and is regarded as its official mouthpiece.

I want to say a word, too, about the small country of Latvia, which lies across the Baltic from Sweden, because it offers in a peculiarly interesting way a study in differences between Democracy and authoritarian government in relation to women.

As an independent State, Latvia dates, of course, only from 1918. Before that time it was merely a province of Czarist Russia, and governed by laws which neither protected women nor liberated them to protect themselves. In 1918 the young State embarked upon a period of parliamentary government under which women were voters, and immediately progressive measures were put in hand.

Laws were passed for the protection of the working mother and her child, for the protection of the unmarried mother, for protection from injurious factory conditions. Women took a vigorous part in restricting the sale of alcoholic drink. They supported the establishment of co-education. They entered, most astonishingly, almost every profession. In the early days several of them became members of Parliament—one holding the post of Undersecretary in the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A Sense of Liberty

Liberty to them was not so much the mere possession of a vote. In a far larger degree, liberty was the result of a "sense" of liberty born of a democratic principle which animated the people as a whole.

When, in 1934, the authoritarian régime was established under Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, the "sense" disappeared. There is no proof to offer as to whether women actually resented the change, but the fact remains that, for the past four years, they have been officially represented only on what is known as the Household Section of the Chamber of Agriculture. In all other directions they have had to be content to rest on past victories, to hold on to positions gained when they were free to gain them, and to hope that they may not be forced, as have other women, to retreat to spheres held, by authority, to be "proper" for them.

So there it is. Women are effective under a Democracy. Under Fascism, or anything akin to Fascism, they are not effective, and much appears to hinge upon the fact, because woman expresses qualities which seem to be very necessary to civilization at the present time.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters concerning the women of Europe comes to you the first Wednesday of each month.

Paul D'Ome

The New Upward Trend Is Seen in Both These Coiffures Designed by Charles of the Ritz. This One Features a Youthful Upward Sweep All Around, With Large Soft Curls Piled Rather High on the Head

Paul D'Ome

In This Coiffure, the Upward Movement Is Also Seen, but Is Carried Out Only in Front, the Hair Being Waved Softly Above the Ears, and the Curls Combed Out at the Nape

The Woman Who Is Well-Dressed

Chicago

People often wonder what makes a woman well-dressed. Having worked for many years with our so-called well-dressed people, I find, says Lily Heffernan, Chicago couturière, that the more women know about clothes, the more they are anxious to work and co-operate with you, and the more readily they understand that the woman who is really well-dressed is the woman who does dress simply. A well-dressed woman wears easy clothes, clothes in which she feels comfortable—not clothes that are fussy, dated, or fantastic.

Too many people, in the opinion of Miss Heffernan, accept a fashion because the paper says it is new. I would rather, she adds, sell a customer a dress which is two or three years old but still has charm and simple lines which do not denote age, than to sell a new dress which stands out as being definitely new if this newness does not lend itself to ease and grace. Clothes must be easy. One must not at any time feel "all dressed up." We feel that a woman is better dressed if she has one dress, simple in line, with hat and accessories to match, than if she has three or four dresses with nothing to go together.

Courtesy of the Merchandise Mart, Chicago

From Over the Southern Border Came the Inspiration for This Mexican Print Play Suit With Its Red Corselet Laced with Raffia

Sour Cream Waffles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Separate
1 egg, beat the yolk and add
2 cups sour cream and beat again.
Sift
1½ cups flour, measure and add
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt. Sift again and add to the cream. Mix until thoroughly smooth. Beat the egg white until stiff and fold into the batter. This will make five large waffles.

With strawberry season on us a grand way to serve waffles is to butter them and pour over them a tablespoon of crushed strawberries sweetened to taste, and topped with a generous serving of whipped cream.

(Mrs.) F. R. B., Calif.

When Mending Awnings

The mending of porch and window awnings was found quite difficult until I discovered the fact that if a slight application of beeswax or paraffin was rubbed over the seam or along the edges to be repaired, the machine needle would pass through the weather beaten material without cutting it. The wax also acts as a preservative against water. Therefore the awnings do not need to be stitched so often.

(Mrs.) L. M. F.

Dinner at Ballaugh!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One lovely autumn day, when extra hands had gathered at the farmhouse at Ballaugh, in the heart of Man, to bring in the golden harvest, a most unusual dinner-table presented itself. The old boards were scrubbed scrupulously white. In fact, the grain of the wood in places stood out in relief from years and years of industrious scrubbing by the Manx maids. But in the middle was a hoop, equally clean, from an apple barrel, and within its circumference there arose a hillock of steaming boiled potatoes, with their jackets on, as clean as hands could make them.

We helped ourselves to the unique centerpiece, and from the huge platter, passed from hands to hands, took some of the sweet-tasting fresh herrings from Manx waters. Our beverage was thick buttermilk, fresh from the churns an hour or so before.

What a delicious, satisfying repast! And there was every quality to commend it. It was different, economical, labor-saving, extremely nourishing and substantial, yet withal, oddly piquant and pleasing, a meal always to be remembered in that old Manx kitchen.

A. G. C.

Through the Editor's Window

I Buy a Heart-Shaped Hoe

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I was choosing a Warren hoe from among an imposing row of hoes in the farm-equipment department. I am choicy about tools and when it comes to the kind of farm-gardening or garden-farming we do on Our Hill, I go a-purchasing where the honest-to-goodness farmers buy theirs. I had tried the weights and lengths of two or three, paused over makes, finally settled contentedly upon one and appropriated it pending the coralling of a clerk, when a soft voice interrupted my agricultural dreams.

"Is that a good kind of hoe to have?"

She was a slender wisp of a woman, a girl really, rather pretty in a gentle, unassuming way, with big wistful eyes. A scrap of a small boy of about four clung to her hand.

"I've always wanted one," I confided. "It's grand for cultivating, with this point." We three examined and admired the point. She seemed very small, very young, and somehow a bit scared.

♪ ♪ ♪

"I wonder what tools I ought to have," she said then. "We are moving out on a farm and I need to have some to start with. Should I get one of these, do you think?"

I suggested a spade, digging fork, ordinary hoe, and a rake, by way of a starter. She stood awed before them. Her little boy gazed at them fascinated.

"They look heavy for me," she confessed. "Someone spoke of a set of ladies' and children's garden tools. What about them?"

As I assured her she would gain strength and experience, I wondered how she would like the country. Would a few years in it and in a sky-swept garden take that hothouse look out of her drab little face with the big scared eyes? Would the cheap black dress and sophisticated finery give place to fresh cotton prints, sensible shoes, and a sun-bronzed bob? And this little fellow at her side—pale, overdressed, and so obviously a child of city streets,—do long days in the fields lie ahead of him, comradeship with horses, with chickens, pet rabbits, the wholesome responsibility of a few farm chores, and the intimate learning experiences of a rural school?

"Get back to the land," was Mr. Henry Ford's advice to the American people recently recorded in this paper. He was speaking in terms of crops, subsistence farming, self-support, and the like. But I suspect, too, that his "back to the land" means to Mr. Ford something deeper than raising one's own bread and butter.

♪ ♪ ♪

For it is good to get one's hands into the soil, to learn to care whether things grow or not, and to rejoice in the everyday progress of corn, beans, bushes, flowers, tomatoes. It is good to be that simple, to guide and serve an achievement that is in itself not within our power to bring about. It is good to become patient, to learn to await unfoldment.

I believe that another thing Mr. Ford means is that we would do well to stop chasing around so much; that we would be far more worth while ourselves, and our country (any country) a safer and better place in which to live, if we learned to enjoy the homely everyday pleasures discoverable around us or made by ourselves, instead of this modern mad rush after every form of commercialized entertainment.

"Get back to the land" represents a choice—a choice away from the artificial framework of a highly organized urban civilization; it implies a little closer kinship with simple growing things, a greater reliance upon ourselves and our families and our neighbors for companionship, recreation, inspiration; an ability to get along without things because among the "too-many things" are so many that actually deprive us of the simplicity and self-reliance we need.

♪ ♪ ♪

The girl with the scared dark eyes lifted a spade and set it down again.

"With a little practice it won't seem so heavy," I assured her. "You'll be surprised at yourself in a few months from now."

"I don't know anything about farming," she confessed with an apologetic smile.

But someone young and strong and ruddy-cheeked was suddenly at her side. "Daddy," the little boy cried eagerly and the girl seemed to grow taller as she smiled up into his clear, straightforward gray eyes.

He had a pick in his hand. He too had been choosing tools, sturdy farm tools. And now he tried the weight of the spade.

"This is a good one. But that one's better," he said with assurance. "I believe in good tools for farming," he said to me with a smile, and stopped to admire my heart-shaped hoe. "No, we don't need one like that now," he told his little wife in reply to her soft-spoken question. "But next year—"

♪ ♪ ♪

I should love to see them "next year," but I suppose I'll never see them again. For one brief quarter hour I entered the drama of their lives at the beginning of a scene Mr Ford advises more of us to enact. As I completed my purchase and carried it away, they were still choosing "good tools," a forward-looking little trio en route to "the land."

A Wednesday Column

Enamel to Freshen Window Sills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the summer season, when the windows of the home are up so great a portion of the time, it is well to look to the window sills, keeping them as clean and neat as other parts of the house. An investment of only 20 cents will do this and a few other things besides.

A 10-cent can of white enamel or other matching shade, and a 10-cent brush will take care of 12 average-sized window sills. Freshly enameled in this way every so often keeps them neat and easy to keep so. The enamel is better than flat paint, because it wipes off easily with a damp cloth and presents a clean, fresh appearance longer. If a little enamel is left in the can, try freshening up the handles of the utensils in the kitchen drawer, such as pancake turners, knives and forks. You will doubtless think of a dozen other things that can be touched up in this way, things one uses every day around the house.

Cool as Ocean Breezes

There's next-to-nothing next-to-you if you're wearing one of these streamlined, air-conditioned Foundettes by Munsingwear. Power-Net "Lastex" fabric gives wonderful restraint. Ventilated for coolness. Ask for girdles, pantie-girdles and full-length Foundettes. Munsingwear, Minneapolis

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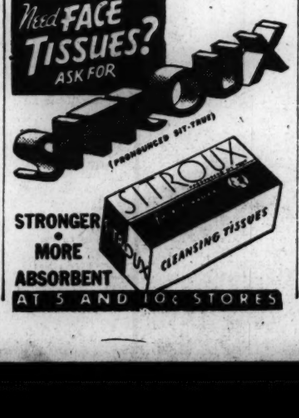

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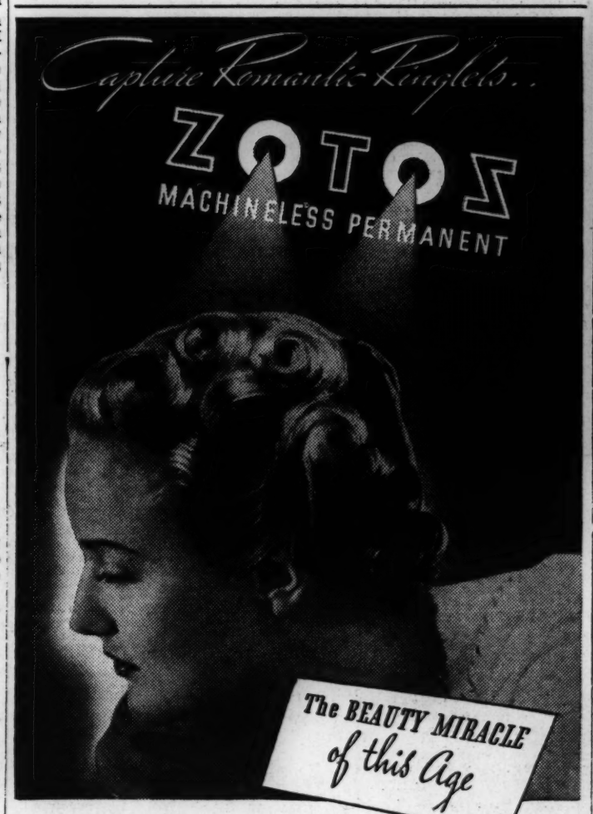

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• • The real thrill of Zotos, however, is its sure, lasting allure. Each ringlet is precision-timed with the amazing "Guardian Eyes"—two watchful red discs on every Vapet. These "Guardian Eyes" are thermostatic indicators that signal your operator by actually changing color when your wave is completed. It is scientific assurance of a deep, definitely *lasting* permanent.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day 472,470
1938 volume to date 79,616,184
1937 volume to date 195,950,795

Gold Shares Lead Afternoon Upturn In Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—A sprint in gold stocks enlivened the market today and encouraged late buying in other groups after a straggling retreat.

Mining shares generally came into favor near the final hour and losses among the industrial leaders were reduced or eliminated.

Trading remained slow, however, at the rate of about 550,000 shares for the full session.

Speculative appetite for golds was stimulated by news France had opened negotiations with the United States and England for modification of the monetary accord concluded in 1936. Apparently traders assumed this might lead to higher prices for the yellow metal, at least in France.

Directing attention to the currency situation was a sharp fall in the franc. Outside golds, the franc disturbance seemed to restrain a buying of stocks until traders could find their bearings.

Demand for gold shares lifted Homestake, McIntyre Porcupine and Dome fractions to more than a point.

On the losing side were U. S. Steel, International Nickel, du Pont, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft, New York Central, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Carbide, Westinghouse Electric, Anaconda Copper, American Telephone and International Harvester.

Enthusiasm for the rally was chilled by the assumption of market analysts it represented merely a technical rebound on the downswing from the April recovery peaks. However, analysts noted available data indicated stocks generally were strongly held, with brokers loans near the 1932 low.

Favorites in the bond market today advanced from fractions to more than a point toward the closing hour, with strength in Government obligations a feature. Treasuries advanced one thirty-second to seven thirty-seconds. Gains outnumbered losses in the foreign dollar list.

Investment circles noted with interest announcement from the underwriters that the new issue of 150,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock of General Foods Corp. offered today immediately went to a three-point premium.

The rail group moved upward a bit. Gainers included Santa Fe 4s of '95; C. & O. 4½s; and Erie 5s of 75.

Fractionally higher among utility and industrial liens were American Telephone 3¼s of '66; Bethlehem Steel 4½s and 3¾s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

On the losing side, American Type Founders convertibles was down abouta point and Studebaker 6s of '45 down about a half. Virginia and Southwest consolidated 5s, not recently active, dropped about 12 points.

Abitibi Power & Light 5s dropped about 2 points in the foreign list and Berlin Electric Elevated jumped nearly the same amount.

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Buying forces had the upper hand in an erratic curb market today. Oils and a few industrial specialties were favored while most utilities lagged.

Changes either way near the final hour were narrow. Aluminum Co. was an outstanding gainer with an advance of nearly 2 points, while United Shoe Machinery and Niles-Bement-Pond were up a point or more. Fractional improvement was shown by Creole Petroleum, Pantepec Oil, Humble Oil, and Lake Shore.

Light selling accounted for small losses in American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B" and Gulf Oil.

Late Wheat Rallies Overcome Losses

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—Late rallies in Chicago wheat prices today more than overcame earlier losses of 1¼ cents.

Fears of possible spread of rust northward from Texas were a reason. Rank growth was reported in Kansas and Nebraska, making crops susceptible to rust.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 80⅝-¾, July 78¾-⅞, corn ⅛-¼ advanced, May 57⅛, July 58⅝-¾, and oats unchanged to ⅜ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was favorably impressed by the rally in Wall Street Tuesday and prices held steady. Oils sold higher on buying orders from the continent and the industrial group was also firm. The trans-Atlantic section closed with gains running up to three points and giltedged funds moved upward. Metals shares sold higher and foreign bonds and home rails remained steady.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a strong tone, banking shares and government bonds leading the upturn. Rentes gained 100 to 205 centimes and Bank of France issue shot up more than 400 francs. Industrial issues showed substantial advances and Royal Dutch finished with a gain of 155 francs. Suez Canal lost 80 francs.

Liverpool: After selling a half penny higher on firmer American shippers' offers, wheat fuutres reacted on reports of rains in the American southwest belt and prices were unchanged from Tuesday's close.

Painters Accept Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Members of the Painters' Union agreed to suspend a 20-cent hourly wage increase in effect Jan. 1, 1938, and to extend the working day from seven to eight hours during spring and summer months. This reinstates the 1937 wage rate of $1.30 an hour, effective immediately.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	M'y 3
52	31⅝	Acme Steel (2)	2	34	31⅝	31⅝	Apr 29
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	9	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 2
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	44¾	43¼	44½	+1½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 29
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	50	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 27
17⅛	6	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	4	10⅛	10	10	Apr 28
21¾	11⅛	Allegheny Steel	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 2
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 2
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	144	142½	142½	+ ½
9¾	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 29
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	13	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 29
51⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	29	41	40¼	40¾	+ ½
15½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	12½	12	12	Apr 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	64	62½	63	+ ½
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¾e)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅞e)	5	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	88½	85	85	
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	— ⅜
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	7	17½	17	17	— ⅛
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	3	32½	32	33½	+1
100½	80½	Am Ch & Cable (⅛e)	4	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
105⅛	88⅛	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 16
8⅛	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	104½	104	104	M'y 2
13⅜	9	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alco	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	1	10	10	10	+ ½
6½	4	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅜	2¼	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
19¾	10	Am & For Pow	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
11½	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18½	17½	18½	+1
12	9¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Apr 28
26	12	Am Hide & Leather	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 30
37¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	1	17	17	17	M'y 2
2⅛	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	
18	13¾	Am Ice	45	1¾	1½	1½	M'y 3
7⅞	4⅞	Am Ice pf (⅜e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 26
23⅞	12⅜	Am International	2	5½	5⅜	5½	M'y 3
74½	45	Am Locomotive	7	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ¾
14½	10	Am Locomot pf	4	54¾	53½	54¾	Apr 28
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	12	11¾	12	¾
38¾	23	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 3
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	13	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	2	105	105	105	
40½	19	Am P & L $6 pf(1⅞k)	18	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	8	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	4	24	23	24	+1
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	38	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	8	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
20⅝	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	4	69	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	17	17	17	M'y 2
36¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	59	38¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	M'y 3
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	47⅛	47½	47½	M'y 3
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	32	21¾	19⅞	21	+ ⅝
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	Apr 28
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26	26	26	M'y 3
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107⅛	M'y 3
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 28
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	128¾	127½	128⅛	— ⅜
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70	67¾	70	+3¼
73	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	71	69¾	71	+1½
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138½	138½	138½	+1½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 3
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	21	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅞
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	—1½
55⅜	31¼	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 27
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	1	30	30	30	+1
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¾e)	107	28⅜	26¾	28¼	+ ¾
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	34	34	34	Apr 28
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	15½	15½	15½	M'y 2
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3¼	2	A P W Paper	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 3
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	M'y 3
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	34⅞	34½	34½	—1½
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7⅜	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 29
6¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	55	55	55	Apr 23
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 9
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	29	29	29	29	+2
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	15	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	17	16½	17	+ ½
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr 28
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	8	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	2	105½	105½	105½	M'y 3
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	2	40½	39⅞	40½	+1
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	39	39	39	M'y 2
6½	3	Auburn Auto	5	5½	5½	5½	Apr 29
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	

B

10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	19	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr 29
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	3¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr 25
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27⅜)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	6	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	8	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	83	47⅞	46⅛	47¾	+ ¾
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 3
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr 28
17⅛	9¾	Black & Decker	1	13	13	13	M'y 3
15½	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	12	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ¾
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	43	27	26	26¾	+ ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	19½	19¼	19½	
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Apr 29
19¾	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	10	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
4¾		Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 3
22¼	14	Bower Roi Bear(½e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 2
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26¼	12⅜	Briggs Mfg	4	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(3.40)	3	31⅞	31½	31½	M'y 3
23¼	11⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 3
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 28
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	32	32	32	Apr 28
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 3
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (½e)	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	8	15½	15⅜	15½	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	2	2	M'y 2
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 3

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	2	20	19½	20	M'y 3
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2¼)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
15⅜	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	19	13¾	13¾	13¾	
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	11	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	18	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	6	25	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	78	76¾	78	+1
55½	29⅝	Caterpillar Trac (1e)	18	41⅜	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
104	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	104	104	104	M'y 2
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	8	13¾	13¼	13¾	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Celotex Corp	5	17⅞	17½	17½	M'y 2
4½	2	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	22	21⅞	22	M'y 3
11	7	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Illinois Sugar	1	10	10	10	Apr 26
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	M'y 3
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	8	35¾	35	35¾	+1⅜
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F	3	18	18	18	—1
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	15	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	M'y 3
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+1⅛
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 3
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	M'y 3
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 28
5⅝	3⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 27
14	8⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1	½	Chi Mail Or	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr 30
17⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1	1	1	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	10	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅜
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	24½	24	24	M'y 3
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 28
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O 1¼pc	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 29
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	13	13	13	— ½
63⅛	38⅜	Chrysler Corp	2	4	4	4	Apr 30
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(1.40e)	103	42	40¼	42	+1
3¾	3	City Stores	7	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
			1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 30

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	15	15	15	+1
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1¼e)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
43	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	2	40½	40	40	+ ½
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	2	12	12	12	M'y 2
125	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	4	123	123	123	+2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	8	7⅞	8	
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	86	86	86	M'y 3
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	M'y 3
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 2
22¼	13½	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	4	17	16¾	17	— ½
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E	18	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	57	57	57	M'y 3
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Apr 26
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	61	61	61	M'y 2
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	7	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	12	35¾	34¼	35¼	+ ⅛
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	97⅛	97	97	Apr 26
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.80)	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	1	Comwith & South	43	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	16	35½	34	35½	+ ⅞
27⅜	23⅛	Comwith Edis (1¾)	4	23½	23¼	23½	
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	Apr27
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¾e)	3	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	M'y 3
19½	11	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
8	4¼	Consol Aircraft	40	17¼	16⅛	17¼	+ ¾
25⅞	17	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 28
96½	88⅜	Cons Edison (1e)	81	23½	21¾	23⅜	+1⅝
1⅞	1	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	92½	91¾	92½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 2
5¾	2⅞	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	5½	5½	5½	M'y 2
10½	7	Cons Laundries	13	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
101½	98¾	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Apr 22
½	¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
5⅝	2¼	Consol Textile	4	⅜	¼	¼	
22	10	Consol'n Coal	3	3	3	3	Apr 27
86½	78	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 23
16⅜	9⅞	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	80	80	80	Apr 30
2⅜	1¼	ContainerCorp	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
65½	53	Cont Bak A	8	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak B	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	3	78	77⅜	78	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅜
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
33	21¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Cont Motors	6	1	1	1	M'y 3
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	14	28½	26¾	28½	+1¾
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11	11	11	Apr 29
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	15	61	60	61	—1
166½	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	166⅛	166⅛	166½	M'y 3
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 3
30	19	Crane Co	18	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	95	94⅝	95	+1¼
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	103	33¼	31¾	33¼	+1
10½	6¼	Crosley Radio	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	10	28	27	28	+ ½
37	29	Cro Crk pf

Commerce and Finance

$450,000,000 French Loan May Follow Pact to Defend Franc

Business and Industry

World Recovery Awaits Gold Use, Says Kemmerer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Appealing for an early return to the gold standard, Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker professor of international finance at Princeton University, emphasized before the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here today that the true approach to a solution of world economic problems lay in the establishment of a gold bullion basis for currency.

"If our wasteful postwar nationalism is to be broken down, and if we are again to have a reasonable system of international trade and finance, it is very important that the leading countries of the world shall have the same monetary standard," he said. "For this position in international affairs, gold is the only standard that at present has any chance whatsoever of election."

The three-day conference of savings bankers, meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, heard M. S. Szymczak, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, define the Administration's activities in the field of credit as being designed to influence, rather than control absolutely, the use of banking credit.

"Its object on the one hand is to encourage sound business activity and on the other to discourage unsound activity," he said.

Banking Holiday Needless?

Professor Kemmerer voiced doubt that the banking holiday of March, 1933, and subsequent devaluation of the dollar would have occurred had President-elect Roosevelt co-operated with President Hoover in pledging the faith of the United States to support its monetary unit.

"The gold standard in the principal independent nations in the future probably will take the form of the gold bullion standard," he continued. "If a true gold standard is to be effectively maintained and public confidence in its money is to be sustained at a high level, there should be a free interconvertibility on demand of all kinds of money, with gold bars at the various offices of the Nation's central bank, which in the United States means at each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. Our Federal Reserve officials are best qualified to handle the Nation's central gold reserve and these reserves should be returned by the Government to the legal possession of the Federal Reserve banks."

All currency standards in modern times, including the gold standard, are more or less managed, but the important question was not the presence or absence of management, but rather the extent and character of the control, he held.

"The greatest single danger of currency management is political exploitation for the purpose of meeting the fiscal needs of the State," Professor Kemmerer said. "Currency management, therefore, must not be a political management by government officials dominated by political ambitions.

Central Banks as Managers

"Management by private banking institutions dominated by desire for profit also is objectionable, so whatever management there is should be in the hands of the world's great central banks and not in those of the fiscal offices of the government. The central bank, moreover, should be the exclusive holder of the nation's paper money. It is the central bank, and not the government, as long experience in many countries has clearly demonstrated, that is best qualified to give a nation the limited amount of central monetary and credit management the public interest requires."

The convention was called to order by Henry R. Kinsey, president of the association, who reported that mutual savings banks had on deposit nearly $10,000,000,000 to the credit of almost 15,000,000 depositors. This huge reserve represented a first line of defense against want, he said.

Mr. Kinsey, who had been head of the association since 1931, is president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, fourth largest mutual savings institution in the United States.

Power Output Drop Less Than Seasonal

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended April 30 declined to 1,938,660,000 kilowat hours, a drop of .6 of 1 per cent from 1,951,456,000 in the preceding week and 11.6 per cent under 2,193,779,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The decline was less than seasonally expected.

The Institute reported the following percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic areas: New England 12.1, Middle Atlantic 6, Central Industrial 18.4, West Central 7.2, Southern States 9.1, Rocky Mountain 26.8, Pacific Coast 3.5.

Seneca Copper Property To Be Auctioned May 4

CALUMET, Mich. (AP)—Property of the Seneca Copper Corp. will be offered at public auction May 4 to liquidate a receivership which began in 1931. The property includes 2,800 acres of mining land, tenements, power houses, plants, equipment, shops, and interests in copper mills and railroads.

A bondholders' committee will bid for the property. If successful, it will give to the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. an exclusive option to explore Seneca mining lands for five years, with the right to buy the property for $750,000.

Nearly all the property is covered by a first mortgage held by Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., of New York, as trustee, which now amounts to $2,400,000.

France, Britain, U. S. Weigh New Accord to Stabilize Franc

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The French franc fell below the three-cent level today as the financial situation in Paris reached a stage comparable to the Poincare crisis in 1926.

The franc opened in New York trading at 2.95 cents, in terms of the dollar, off .07 of a cent from yesterday's close, and it closed at the same figure or 33.93 to the dollar.

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—Officials said today that conversations had been started among the United States, France and Great Britain looking toward amendment of their accord of October, 1936, for monetary stabilization.

Bankers said they belived the talks were designed to facilitate a new readjustment downward of the value of the franc.

They said stabilization of the franc at about 35 to the dollar (2.86 cents to the franc) and 175 to the English pound was under consideration.

The conversations, which were originated by France, had a prelude in last week's visit to London by Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

This, officials declared, was followed by talks at the Treasury in Washington among Secretary Morgenthau, French Ambassador Count Rene St. Quentin and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay.

Big French Loan Projected

If the conversations succeed, officials said, there will be a declaration of new monetary policy by the three powers, accompanied by flotation of France's projected national defense loan of fifteen billion francs (about $450,000,000).

Officials explained that an emergency meeting of the Cabinet this morning, convened at the usual hour of 8:30 in the presence of President Albert Lebrun, was devoted exclusively to a study of France's financial situation.

M. Daladier and his finance minister, Paul Marchandeau, then told the ministers of the tripartite conversations.

The franc opened on the Bourse at 33.15 to the dollar, only one centime more than yesterday's official closing of 33.44, but the pound was quoted at 169.875 francs, almost five francs more than yesterday.

Before the Bourse opened banks had quoted the dollar at 33.70 francs.

Last night Daladier, Bonnet and Marchandeau held long conferences and there were telephone consultations with Washington and London.

A Cabinet statement was promised late today and the Premier was expected to address the nation tonight.

Ministers said the Cabinet discussed at its extraordinary session many financial matters, including national defense loan details, which they said would be announced within 48 hours.

Continues Former Negotiations

Informed quarters said Count René Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador at Washington, consulted officials of the United States Treasury twice yesterday concerning "possible action to stabilize the franc," but said no agreement had been reached "immediately."

These conversations were said to be part of three-power negotiations concerning the agreement of 1936 between France, the United States and Britain for monetary equilibrium.

Edwin C. Wilson, United States Chargé d'Affaires here, saw Foreign Minister Bonnet at the Foreign Office yesterday.

The Government today ordered a new two-year plan of increased warplane construction carried out to strengthen the air force, the only national defense arm in which France admittedly is inferior.

The move was the second increase in French war preparations which coincided strangely with the official demonstration in Rome of the solidarity of the German-Italian friendship as Premier Mussolini played the grand host to Adolf Hitler.

It was considered significant that yesterday's decree establishing a new national defense credit of $151,375,000 earmarked $68,032,500, or almost half, for aviation, in which France lags behind Italy and Germany, both in quantity and quality.

Air Minister Guy la Chambre did not disclose details, but merely said the speeded up program was designed to bring France to parity with other great powers in two years' time and would be launched at once.

The air minister considered immediate progress so necessary that if the schedule was not being followed at the end of the first year, he said France would go into the foreign market to buy planes to make up the shortage.

Presumably, this meant purchase of aviation equipment in the United States.

Two post-war devaluations of the French franc had pulled the gold content down from 290 milligrams pure to 43 milligrams nine-tenths pure before the Chautemps Cabinet last June 29 by special decree cut the franc loose from a fixed gold base.

First Devaluation, June, 1928

The pre-war franc, the old gold franc, was 290.32 milligrams of "pure" gold; this content existed on paper until June 24, 1928, when Premier Raymond Poincaré effected France's first devaluation. He cut the gold content to 65.5 milligrams nine-tenths pure, a rate equal to about 15 francs to the present dollar.

Before M. Poincaré acted, however, the actual value of the franc in foreign exchange dealings had fallen in 1926 to about 50 to the dollar, or two United States cents.

The Government's profit from the Poincaré devaluation was never announced, but the Bank of France's gold holdings were 5,546,000,000 francs before and 31,838,000,000 after devaluation.

The second devaluation came Oct. 1, 1936, when the first Blum Cabinet fixed the new gold content at between 49 and 43 milligrams, equal to 20.15 and 22.96 francs to the dollar.

Estimated profits of this transaction were 17,300,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000,000 francs were used to establish France's stabilization fund under the tripartite monetary accord among France, the United States and Britain.

After Blum's Cabinet fell June 21, 1937, the then French Ambassador to Washington—now Foreign Minister—Georges Bonnet, was recalled as Finance Minister to attempt to straighten out the country's financial tangle. He cut the franc loose from its gold base.

Gold reserves in the Bank of France, however, have continued to be computed on the basis of 43 milligrams per franc, the lower of the Blum limits, or 22.96 to the dollar. Actually the franc never has been higher than 30 to the dollar since Bonnet cut the franc loose.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Renewed discussions at the Treasury today with French and British financial experts indicated an early announcement on modified monetary relationships between the three countries.

Secretary Morgenthau received Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, financial attaché of the French Embassay, and T. K. Bewley, financial counselor of the British Embassy. Yesterday he also talked to Count René de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador.

Unofficial accounts of the conversations indicated they related both to possible stabilization of the franc at somewhat less than its present value of about 3.06 cents in American money and foreign exchange control in France to prevent further outflows of capital.

British Columbia Lumber Output Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's timber industry, largest in the British Empire, produced $80,872,000 last year, according to figures released by the provincial forestry service here.

This was a gain of over $12,000,000 from the 1936 figure and only lower than the record output of 1928 and 1929. As prices were much higher then, the 1936 returns represent the most active year in the history of the industry. Of the total income of the industry, lumber supplied $40,638,000, or about half, pulp and paper $17,214,000.

Faced with the liquidation of its remaining accessible stands of large Douglas fir within the next 15 years, British Columbia is moving now to find uses for its other species and for inferior grades. Already much of this wood is used and represented more than half of the 1936 forest output. The Government is anxious to increase this business so that when large fir has disappeared there will be no hiatus until a new crop of fir can be grown.

Dawes Family Investment Company to Be Liquidated

CHICAGO (AP)—Dawes Brothers Inc., through which Chicago's Dawes family has directed its investments for many years, will be liquidated, it was announced.

Rufus C. Dawes, president, has called a special stockholders' meeting for May 10 to authorize liquidation of its assets. The company has assets with the approximate market value of $2,285,000, equivalent to $31 a share of preferred. It has no indebtedness.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States, is the largest stockholder. Other brothers are Rufus C., Henry M., president of the Pure Oil Company, and Beman G., of Columbus, Ohio.

Radio Corp. Earns 4 Cents a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First quarter's net earnings of the Radio Corporation of America were reported at $1,437,801 after all expenses and charges, according to a statement issued by David Sarnoff, president. This was equal after preferred dividends to about 4 cents a share on the 13,881,016 shares of common stock and compares with $2,243,057 or 10 cents a share of common in the like 1937 quarter.

Gross income of R. C. A. from operations in the three months aggregated $22,479,169, against $24,931,110 a year before, a decrease of $2,451,941. Other income received during the period in the form of interest and dividends amounted to $151,400, against $178,239 a year before.

Western Pacific's Net Loss Increased in 1937

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Western Pacific Railroad Company, operated by reorganization trustees, has mailed annual pamphlet reports to stockholders showing $3,450,965 net loss in 1937, an increase of a little more than a million dollars from the 1936 net loss of $2,421,134.

Operating revenues went up to $16,310,973 from $14,959,900, while operating expenses increased to $15,311,709 from $12,886,816. Maintenance expenses included $1,837,495 outlay on rehabilitation. Increased wage schedules also boosted expenses.

Celanese Net Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The Celanese Corp. reported net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $114,275, equal to 36 cents on the preferred stock; against $1,748,828, or $1.08 on the common stock after preferred dividends, in the comparable quarter last year.

Morgan Defines Firm's Position In Whitney Case

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—J. P. Morgan's testimony that he learned Richard Whitney was in "an awful jam" last December, but made no inquiry was in the record today of the Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of the collapse that sent Whitney to prison.

The Titan of Wall Street burst into laughter yesterday when asked if he ever considered that the bankrupt, imprisoned former stock exchange president might have lost money "on horses or women."

Mr. Morgan testified he assumed, rather, that Whitney's difficulties, climaxed by a 5-10-year sentence for grand larceny, resulted from business deals.

Expansive and amiable, chuckling now and then, Mr. Morgan testified he first learned in December, 1937, that Whitney was in "an awful jam."

Whitney's brother George, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., came to him then and asked permission to withdraw $1,082,000 from his (George Whitney's) funds in the firm to repay Thomas W. Lamont, another partner, for money loaned to Richard Whitney, Mr. Morgan testified.

"Certainly," Mr. Morgan said he answered to George Whitney's request, adding that he did not inquire what sort of a "jam" Richard was in. "That was George's lookout," he said with a grin. "It was his money."

The elderly financier also testified he did not know the circumstances under which the Morgan company made an unsecured $500,000 loan to Richard Whitney, and he actually had no knowledge of the impending doom of Richard Whitney & Co., he said, until two days before it was suspended from the stock exchange March 8.

Asked if, as a member of the exchange and a senior partner in his firm, he would have reported Richard Whitney's precarious condition to the exchange, Mr. Morgan answered, "No."

The exchange, he said, has machinery to keep tab on its members. "I had no power to go into Dick Whitney's affairs and then make a report to the exchange that I do not like the look of it," he said.

Junius S. Morgan, son and partner of the financier, also denied knowledge of Whitney's financial condition and of loans made to him.

Another witness, Bernard E. Smith, a broker, told the commission, however, he had warned Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, that Whitney was "broke" on Dec. 15, 1937. Whitney's borrowing was common knowledge in Wall Street, he said.

Recalled after testifying in Washing last week, Mr. Gay said he did not remember Mr. Smith's saying Whitney was "broke," though he did recall the conversation.

Still another witness, Harry M. Durning, brokerage firm member and collector of the Port of New York, testified he had known two months before the crash that Whitney was "in serious difficulties."

Steel Industry Is Now Operating At 30.5 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills this week are operating at 30.5 per cent of capacity, against 32 per cent last week, Iron Age estimated.

"No reversal of the downward trend in pig iron or steel ingot production is yet in sight," the publication said. "Orders and inquiries for various steel products are either barely holding at recent levels or are declining."

New declines in scrap prices have carried the Iron Age scrap composite price to $11.75 a ton, the lowest since 1935, and only $1.42 above the minimum for that year.

"The question of prices of steel products has been sharply injected into the situation within the past week from two sources," the organ added. "President Roosevelt in his monopoly message to Congress declared that 'proof by the Government of identical bids, uniform price increases, price leadership, higher domestic than export prices, or other specified price rigidities might be accepted as prima facie evidence of unlawful action.' He mentioned the steel and cement industries specifically.

"The action of the American Can Company in sending a letter to its customers charging that concessions were being made on tin plate has also focused attention on prices. Tin plate producers do not admit having made concessions to competitors of the American Can Company. Whether this situation will result in a reduction in the official prices of tin plate has not yet become apparent."

Loans on Street Drop $54,350,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Net collateral borrowings of New York Stock Exchange members as of April 30 totaled $466,766,529, a drop of $54,350,390 under the $521,116,919 March 31, the exchange announced. A year ago such borrowings were $1,187,279,384.

Included in the April 30 figure was $39,108,525, face amount, of U. S. Government securities pledged as collateral for borrowings, against $16,938,750 a month earlier and $34,256,650 a year ago.

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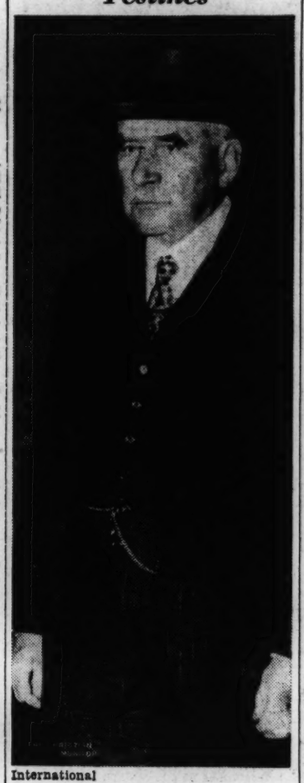


International

John Pierpont Morgan
Head of the Banking House of J. P. Morgan & Co.

N. Y. Telephone Has Small Station Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Telephone Company, largest of the Associated Bell companies, reported a gain of 3,513 telephones for April. This compared with April gains in 1937 and 1936 of 14,943 and 10,817 stations respectively.

For the first four months of the year there was a net gain of 11,117 stations against 53,115 in the like period last year.

Fidelity Fund Liquidating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fidelity Fund liquidating value as of March 31, 1938 was $14.47 a share, compared with $17.68 on Dec. 31, 1937 and $29.31 on March 31, 1937.

Knudsen Blames Labor Troubles On Wagner Act

(Continued from Page 1)

declared that progress would be impossible under political management or Government ownership.

C. C. Ruggles, Professor of Public Utility Management at Harvard University, analyzed in detail both the history and current aspects of the problem of utility regulation concluding that much more effective regulation is needed, but that it should be free of political influence, and should regulate public utilities as well as private utilities. Professor Ruggles held that "by product" power from a big combination irrigation or flood control and power project "can never serve as a yardstick on the cost of power to other plants."

While the interest of the Chamber of Commerce meeting continues to center generally in the discussions involving criticism of the Roosevelt Administration, this is only part of the picture. At the morning session today the plight of the railroads was discussed by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

He outlined a program of relief which included more freedom in rate making, abolition of special rates for Government freight, discontinuance of the Federal barge lines, regulation of commercial water carriers, and loans to the railroads to tide them over the crisis and for purchase of new equipment.

Gerrit Vander Hooning, Vice-President of the National Association of Retail Grocers, urged abandonment of "loss-leader selling" as a practice in the retail grocery business on the ground that it has not proven economically sound.

A. E. Raymond, Vice-President of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, described the characteristics and performance of the big four-engined transport planes which will soon replace the two-engine type now common on American air lines and assured municipal representatives that no enlargement in the size of airports to accommodate them would be necessary. He encouraged larger airports, but explained that the new DC-4 could land or take off under approximately the same field conditions as the current DC-3.

$100,000,000 Loan To Be Sought By U. S. Steel Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. has announced plans to raise $100,000,000 in the open market to finance its extensive plant modernization program.

It was the biggest corporate financing project to come before the stagnant capital market in more than a year.

Taking its most important step to obtain capital since it retired funded debt in 1929 by selling common stock, the huge steel producer announced it would register "in the near future" with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission a "proposed issue of approximately $100,000,000 principal amount of ten-year debentures."

To Use for Expansion

The proceeds, it was explained, would be used to repay $50,000,000 borrowed from banks early this year for continuation of the plant program and to provide additional funds for future construction, working capital and "the general purposes of the corporation."

Subject to effective registration of the issue, a formal statement said, "it is expected that an offering of the debentures will be made in June and that the issue will be underwritten by an underwriting group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co."

The announcement cheered bond men who have been going through one of the quietest periods of new financing in years.

It followed a recent notably successful marketing of a $60,000,000 consolidated Edison of New York 3½ per cent bond issue. Investment dealers were hopeful the "big steel" financing, coming from the front rank of industry, would encourage other industrial and public utility borrowers to go ahead with plans for raising capital.

Ready sale of the Consolidated Edison issue last month was attributed partly to revival in bank demand for investments as result of the addition of more than $700,000,000 to the ranks of idle dollars through a cut in bank reserve requirements under the Administration's new credit-expansion drive.

Steel's Big Program

Surplus lendable funds in the Federal Reserve System—the base for expansion of bank loans and investments—now approximate $2,500,000,000 and are expected to reach a record total of more than $3,600,000,000 as the Treasury pays out $1,400,000,000 in gold recently released from its "inactive fund" as part of the recovery campaign.

Bond men said this pool of unused money should help future corporate financing by increasing pressure to find outlet for idle dollars.

United States Steel has expended upward of $224,000,000 the last three years for plant rehabilitation and installation of modern rolling mill equipment, including some $100,000,000 in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts and $30,000,000 at Birmingham.

AVIATION
A Major Industry
Which has barely scratched the surface of its possibilities.
1937 EARNINGS
80% in excess of 1936
1938 PROMISES
to be a record year
PRICE & COMPANY
165 Broadway New York
Analysis on Request

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2d Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 WASHINGTON ST., ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 16
113 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 10

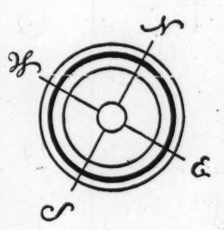
Looking for a new home, business, or vacation spot?

Maybe you are seeking a new community in which to establish yourself. There come times in an individual's experience when it seems desirable to abandon the old places, and build afresh in a new setting—to strike out in a new endeavor and a new environment.

Perhaps you consider retiring from active business and wish to establish yourself in a pleasant place among congenial people.

Or possibly you are looking for a place in which to build a summer or a winter home, or to enjoy a vacation that will be different from any that you have ever had before, or a hide-away far from crowds and noise.

The wide world to choose from.



There are so many interesting and attractive places from which to make a choice! Countries, provinces and states with vast natural resources and scenic beauties—great cities whirling with commerce and industry—smaller communities where the current of life runs slowly but with satisfying strength—college towns—recreational centers.

The range is as wide as the interests and activities of men, and as far-flung as the two hemispheres.

Advantageous communities advertise.

Many progressive communities advertise their attractions and advantages in The Christian Science Monitor. Whether you seek guidance in locating a business, establishing a new home, or finding a playground, probably some community advertising in the Monitor is offering just what you are looking for. These communities are alert to their opportunities to serve you, and will gladly inform you, fully, in what respects they meet your individual needs. Some community advertising appears on the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertising pages of the Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays, while some runs in the regular advertising columns of those days, and on other days as well.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Young Asks Two Be Removed From Chesapeake Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert R. Young, in an open letter to William C. Potter, chairman of Guaranty Trust Co., has called for the resignations of C. L. Bradley and John P. Murphy as directors of Chesapeake Corp., the board of which has been split in the fight for control of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Mr. Young wrote:

"We call upon you to remove these two men at once. If they refuse on your request or the request of J. P. Morgan & Co., to hand in their resignations, please advise us promptly and we will consent to amend the present court stipulation to permit our stock to be voted, at the annual meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday of this week, to cause their removal, in the interests of the holders of all classes of securities of Alleghany Corp., Chesapeake Corp., and the C. & O. Railway, and in the interest of the financial community and the public."

Mr. Potter declined to comment upon the letter.

In his letter, Mr. Young, who is asking in United States Circuit Court of Appeals here an injunction restraining Guaranty from voting controlling stock in Chesapeake Corp., which holds as trustee, said that Guaranty had conditionally offered to drop Messrs. Murphy and Bradley, who, according to the letter, had refused to resign without the approval of J. P. Morgan & Co., or Guaranty Trust Co.

DETROIT (AP)—Robert T. Young, of New York, who is engaged in a dispute with the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, involving control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, has been elected a director of the Pere Marquette Railroad. Chesapeake & Ohio owns 47.54 per cent of the stock of the Pere Marquette System.

In addition to Mr. Young, two other new directors were named to fill vacancies on the board of directors. They are Allan P. Kirby of Scranton, Pa., and George A. Tomlinson of Cleveland.

Directors re-elected at the annual meeting were Wilbur M. Baldwin, George D. Brooke, Herbert Fitzpatrick, Michael Gallagher, Otto Miller and William H. Wenneman, all of Cleveland; James E. Davidson, of Bay City, Mich.; Walter W. Colpitts, of New York; Howell B. Erminger, Jr., of Chicago; Seward L. Merriam, of Detroit, and John W. Stedman, of Newark, N. J.

A total of 500,036 shares, or 72.81 of the outstanding stock, was represented at the meeting.

CLEVELAND, May 4 (AP)—John P. Murphy, of Cleveland, opposing Robert R. Young in a battle which involves control of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, was removed today from the directorate of Nickel Plate Railroad, a C. & O. subsidiary.

Stockholders at the annual meeting named W. H. Wenneman, Cleveland; Allen P. Kirby, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; H. J. Guild, N. Adams, Mass., and D. S. Barrett, Jr., Cleveland, as new directors to the 15-man board. They replace Mr. Murphy, F. M. Whitaker of Spokane, Wash., who retired recently as a C. & O. vice-president, and Proctor Patterson of Cleveland.

Mr. Murphy had been on the Nickel Plate board since 1928.

BALTIMORE, May 4 (AP)—Robert R. Young, engaged in a struggle with Wall Street banking interests to retain control of the profitable Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, was re-elected to the board of the Virginia Transport Company.

Other directors of the railway stock holding company re-elected were George D. Brooke, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Robert Fitzpatrick, chairman of the board of the C. & O.; and Herbert B. Erminger.

John M. Miller of Richmond, Va., president of the First and Merchants Bank, was added to the board.

U. S. Exports of Refined Sugar 36 P. C. Below '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States exports of refined sugar during the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 11,111 long tons, as compared with 17,494 tons during the corresponding period last year, a decrease of slightly over 36 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

The refined sugar exports during the January-March period of 1938 went to over 40 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 6,974 tons, being followed by Panama and Honduras with 1,399 tons and 559 tons respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom with 8,006 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 4,502 tons and 879 tons, respectively, followed.

Purity Bakeries Reports 500 Per Cent Gain in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Purity Bakeries Corporation reported consolidated net income for the 16 weeks ended April 23 of $186,305, or 24 cents per common share, compared with $28,199 or 4 cents, the corresponding 1937 period. These figures were before provision for undistributed profits taxes.

Non-recurring losses through unprofitable retail operations in Philadelphia and Chicago before or about to be abandoned, write-off of intangibles and plant disposal loss will be charged to surplus, $39,076 having been so charged in the 16 weeks period, the company announced.

Directors voted 15 cents on the common stock payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 16. A similar payment was made March 1.

Continental Opens New Well

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Continental Oil Company has announced the opening of a new Kansas oil field with the completion of its M. N. Fair Well No. 1 near Leesburg Stafford County, for an initial daily potential of 852 barrels. Production is coming from a depth of 4,151 feet at the top of the Arbuckle lime formation. Continental's acreage in the Leesburg pool, which is four miles south of the St. John's pool, totals 1,920 acres.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s 47-43	110	110	110
2	3¼s 45-43	109.13	109.13	109.13
1	3¼s 46-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
4	4s 54-44	114.4	114.4	114.4
1	2¾s 47-45	106.7	106.7	106.7
1	3½s 49-46	108.4	108.4	108.4
20	2¾s 51-48	104.9	104.9	104.9
25	2½s '48	103.21	103.21	103.21
52	2½s 53-49	101.23	101.17	101.19
5	2¾s 54-51	103.9	103.9	103.9
2	3s 55-51	106.8	106.4	106.8
82	2⅞s 60-55	104.6	104.1	104.4
26	2¾s 59-56	103.3	103	103.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

14	3s 47-42	105.16	105.12	105.16
3	3s 49-44	105.18	105.18	105.18

Home Owners' Loan

16	2¾s 49-39	102.31	102.30	102.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany 5s '49	49	48½	48½
44	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104	104¾	104½
11	Am & For P 5s 2030	48¾	48½	48¾
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
7	Am Tel 5½s '49	95	95	95
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113½	113½
10	Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅞	101½	101⅞
22	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	101⅞	102
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	98	98	98
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	105	105
19	Ang C Nitra deb'67	27	27	27
10	Arm Del 4s '57	94	93½	93¾
6	Arm Del 4s '55	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
16	AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	103	103
10	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	86½	86½	86½
28	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	97½	97	97½
1	AT&SFlkyM 4s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	20½	20½	20½
2	B&O rfg 6s 95	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
10	B&O rfg 5s'95	19	19	19
2	B&O 5s '96P	19	19	19
13	B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18½	18½
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15⅞	15⅞
8	B&O 5s S W '50	30	29¼	29¼
4	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
7	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103¼	102½	103¼
12	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
43	Beth Stl 3⅛s'52	87½	87¼	87½
9	Boston&Me 5s '67	30½	30¼	30½
6	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	42	41	41
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105	105	105
5	Buf Gen El 4½s'81	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Bur C Rₓ&No 5s'34	111½	111½	111½
7	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	77½	77½	77½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87½	87½	87½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	114⅜	114⅛	114½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	91	91	91
1	Caro C&O 5s '38	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
12	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Cen NY Pw 3¾s '62	97¼	97⅛	97¾
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104¾
1	ChampionPa6½s'42	75½	75½	75½
3	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	96½	96½	96½
5	C&O 4½s'92	104	103⅞	104
6	C&O 3½s '96 D	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	Chi&Alton 3s '49	92¼	92¼	92¼
11	CB&Q gen 4s '58	17¾	16½	16½
11	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95⅜	95¼	95¼
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100½	100½	100½
2	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Chic G W West 4s '59	10½	10½	10½
1	Chi I&L 6s '66	17½	17½	17½
8	Chi I&L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
8	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4¼	4	4¼
1	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8½	8¼	8¼
3	CM&StP 4½s '89 C	3	3	3
3	CM&StP 4½s'89 E	22¼	22	22
6	CM&StP gen 4s '89	22	22	22
1	Chi&NW 6½s'36	23	22½	23
7	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	17	17	17
2	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	18	17½	18
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5	5	5
2	CRI&P 4s '88	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15½	15¼	15¼
9	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6⅛	6¼
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	5¼	5¼	5½
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¼	104	104
11	Ch Gt W Ind 4s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Cinn Gas&El 3½s'67	85	85	85
5	CCC&St L 4½s '77	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	51½	51½	51½
8	Clev Elec Ill 3½s'70	98½	98½	98½
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
14	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	94	94	94
4	Col G & E 5s '70	75	74½	75
1	Col & So 4½s '80	40	40	40
10	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	36	36	36
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
8	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	87	87	87
1	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
23	Com'l InvTr 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	103½	103½	103½
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
19	Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102½	102½
10	Con Edis 3½s'56	101½	101½	101½
28	Con Edis 3½s'58	101¼	101¼	101¼
63	Con Oil 3½s'51	100⅛	100	100⅛
8	Consol'n Coal 5s'60	42½	42½	42½
14	Consum Pw 3¾s'65	108¼	107⅞	108¼
52	Consum Pow 3½s'70	104¼	104	104¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s'67	104	104	104
4	Consum Pw 3½s'65	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
19	Consum Pw 3¼s'66	101¾	101½	101¾
2	Crown Cork 4s'50	103½	103½	103½
1	Cuba RR 7½s'46	51	51	51
2	Cuba R R 5s'52	39	39	39
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108	108	108
2	Del & Hud 4½s'43	35	35	35
1	Den G&E 5s'51 st	108	108	108
4	D & R G 4s'36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
1	D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	5	5	5
7	Det Ed 5s'52	109	109	109
3	Det Ed 4½s'61	112½	112½	112½
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Erie rfg 5s'67	10¾	10¾	10¾
19	Erie rfg 5s'75	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	Erie cv 4s'53 A	15	15	15
1	Erie cv 4s'53 B	15	15	15
27	Fbanks Morse 4s'56	100¼	100	100¼
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	93	93	93
2	Gen Mot Accpt 3s'46	104¼	104¼	104½
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	43	42½	42½
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	95	95	95
1	Goodrich 6s '45	93½	92¾	93½
23	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104⅜	104½	104⅝
12	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	73	72¾	72⅞
12	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99½	99¼	99¼
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	86	85⅞	86
5	Gulf St Util 4s '66	103½	103½	103½
2	Hackens Wat 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
4	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
24	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	22	21⅜	22
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110	109½	109½
9	Ill Cent 4s '53	35¼	35	35
12	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30½	30¼	30½
1	IS&CSL&NO 5s'63A	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2	IS&CSL&NO 5s'63	32½	32½	32½
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	47½	46⅜	46⅜
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
4	Interlake Idon 4s '47	77	77	77
5	Int Grt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅜	15	15⅜
7	Int Hydro El 6s '44	66	65½	66
15	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	36	35½	36
6	Int Paper 6s '55	80½	79½	79½
11	Int Paper 5s '47	87½	87¼	87½
1	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	75	75	75
16	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85½	85½	85½
6	Int T&T 5s '55	58½	58⅛	58½
5	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	95½	95¼	95½
1	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	20	20	20
3	K C Soiuth 5s '50	36¼	35½	35½
15	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105⅛	105⅜
10	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1	KingsCoalP 6s '97	151	151	151
44	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53¼	53¼
2	L S & M S 3½s '97	76⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	53	53	53
6	Lautaro Nit inc '75	27½	27½	27½
1	Leh Val Coal 5½ '54	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
9	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	20⅛	20¼	20½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	19⅜	19	19⅜
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
3	Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123	123
12	Loews 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
2	Long Isl gen 4s '38	18	18	18
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
8	Louis & N un 4s '40	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	Maine Cen 4½s '60	43½	43	43
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	21¼	21¼	21¼
5	McCrory Strs 5s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	McKes & R 5½s '50	101¾	101½	101¾
13	Met Ed 4½s '68	103½	103½	103½
1	MidlRy&L 5s '61 B	107½	106⅞	107½
2	Midl Ry&L 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
4	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5⅝	5½	5½
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10	10	10
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	35	34¾	34¾
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	57	57
6	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	29¼	29¼	29¼
7	Mo Pac 5s "77 F	17½	17	17
5	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
3	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	12	12	12
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	11½	11½	11½
7	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	Montreal Tr 5s '41	92	92	92
6	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1	Nassau El 4s '51	57	57	57
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
13	Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
4	NewEng T&T 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	NOPubSv 5s '55 B	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
1	NOPubSv 5s '55 B	96½	96½	96½
2	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	96¼	96¼	96¼
11	NYC rfg 5s 2013	108¼	107¾	108¼
8	NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	50¼	50¼
6	NYC cn 4s '98	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜
8	NYC 3½s 1 s 8	59⅜	59¼	59⅜
5	NYC 3¼s '52	65½	65	65
9	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58¾	58¾	58¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	45	44⅞	45
3	NYChi&StL 6s '38	82⅝	82½	82⅝
1	NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	48½	48½	48½
20	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	40½	40½	40½
2	NY Dock 5s '38 ct	35¼	34½	35¼
6	NY Edis 3¼s '65	56	55	56
6	NYGElH&P 4s '49	105	104½	105
4	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	114½	114¼	114½
11	NYNH&H 4½s '67	20	20	20
2	NY Steam 5s '56	15½	15	15½
8	NY Tel 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	NiagaraFalls3½s'66	105½	105½	105½
8	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Nor Am Co 5s '65	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
4	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	101½	101½	101½
4	Nir Am Ed 5s '69C	102½	102½	102½
		100½	100¼	100¼

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com'l paper			
Prime	1	1	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	45¼c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	
Time money	1½	1½	1½

London Market

3 mos bills	⅞ %	⅞ %	⅞ @⅝/16 %
Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞
Bar gold	139s 6d	139s 6d	140s 9½d
Bar silver	18⅝d	18⅝d	20⅛d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜ %	½@⅜ %	¼@⅜ %
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
4 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
5-6 months	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅜@⅝

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	3
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	4
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	3½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 4

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.98⅜	$4.2397
Cables	$4.98⅜	$4.98⅛	$4.2397
France—franc	.0293¼	.0302⅛	$
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2299	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5564	.5566	$
Sweden—krona	.2570	.2570	.4537
Norway—krone	.2507	.2507	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2226	.2226	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.3267
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348½	.0348½	.2382
Finland—markka	.0222	.0222	$
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0453⅜	.0453⅜	.1899
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0470
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0101
South America			.0298
Argentine—peso¶	.2625	.2620	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2400	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2909	.2908	.8440
India—rupee	.3734	.3734	.6180
Java—florin	.5580	.5586	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3112½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2650	.2650	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9950	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Cushman Sons pf	87½c	..	June 1	May 16
Western Pub Serv pf A	Co 18¾c	..	June 1	May 16

Liquidating

Butte & Superior Min- Ing Co	60c	..	May 10	Apr. 30

Reduced

Brown Shoe Co	25c	..	June 1	May 20
Collins & Aikman Corp	25c	..	June 1	May 19
Nat Container (Del.)	12½c	..	June 1	May 10
Union Tank Car	30c	..	June 1	May 16

Final

Hawaiian Pineapple	$1	..	May 23	May 13
Rubber Co of Amster- dam	15 guilders	..	..	..

Regular

All-Canadian Common Stk Trust Shs	2.94c	..	May 2	Apr. 15
Allied Stores Corp pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 21
Atlas Powder Co	50c	Q	June 10	May 31
Atl Sti Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	May 2	
Balt Radio Sh, Inc	5s	Q	June 1	May 16
B Rad S Inc 6% pf	15c	Q	June 1	May 16
Bandini Pet Co	3c	Q	May 20	May 4
Baton Rouge El Co pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 1
Belding-Corticelli Do pf	$1	Q	July 2	June 15
B W W Co 6% pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Boot Mills	$1.50	Q	June 15	June 1
But W Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	..
Cedars Rap Mfg&P	75c	Q	May 16	June 1
Cent Vt P S pf	$1.50	Q	May 16	Apr. 30
Chi, Wilmington & Fr Coal Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 28
City of New Castle Water 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Collins&A5% pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 19
Crum & Forster Ins Shares A and B	10c	..	May 31	May 18
Crum&ForInsSpf	$1.75	Q	May 31	May 18
DiamdMatch&C7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
EStL&InWat7%pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
El Uaso Electric Co (Del) 7% pf A	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Fajardo Sugar Co	$1	..	June 1	May 16
Gulf St Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	May 31
Do $5.50pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	May 31
Inter Pulp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Lexington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Montreal LightH&P	$2	Q	May 16	Apr. 30
Muncie Wat W8%pf	$2	Q	June 15	June 1
Ohio St Life Ins Co	25c	Q	May 2	..
Ohio Water Svc A	70c	..	June 30	June 15
Orange Co Tel 6% pf	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 20
PennStWat 8% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Provincial Bank ada (Montreal)	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Purity Bakeries	15c	Q	June 1	May 16
TerreHWatW7%pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
Timken Roll Bear Co	25c	..	June 4	May 17
Universal Winding 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 29
Williamsport Water Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Wolverine NatGas	1c	..	Apr. 28	Apr. 20

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 2: Receipts, $256,607,293; expenditures, $34,672,795; balance, $2,908,803,920. Customs receipts for the month $1,199,865. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5 122,189,926; expenditures, $6,395,146,721 (including $1,751,467,342 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,272,956,795. Gross debt $37,509,729,005, an increase of $793,779 above the previous day. Gold assets, $12,868,833 118.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com'l paper			
Prime	1	1	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	45¼c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	
Time money	1½	1½	1½

London Market

3 mos bills	⅞ %	⅞ %	⅞ @⅝/16 %
Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞
Bar gold	139s 6d	139s 6d	140s 9½d
Bar silver	18⅝d	18⅝d	20⅛d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜ %	½@⅜ %	¼@⅜ %
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
4 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	¼@⅜
5-6 months	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅜@⅝

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danz

Partisan Squabble Splits N. Y. Constitution Convention

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4—Indications that the Democratic minority in the State Constitutional Convention is determined to resist efforts by the Republican majority to chart the course of that body's deliberations were plentiful here today following the first partisan clash between delegates representing the two major parties at the session here yesterday afternoon.

It started when State Senator Perley A. Pitcher, Republican Floor Leader, voiced criticism of a constitutional amendment offered by Justice Charles Poletti, of the State Supreme Court and Democratic Delegate-at-Large from New York City, proposing the abolition of the State Department of Law, substituting for it a Department of Justice, and which would make the office of Attorney General an appointive, instead of an elective one.

Justice Poletti immediately took exception, declaring that Senator Pitcher's objections were inspired by the Bureau of Publicity and Research of the convention—the name chosen by the Republicans for their publicity bureau—and urged that the President of the Convention, Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals, rule on the propriety of such procedure.

Split on Party Lines

The partisan division between the two sides of the convention at once became striking when Joseph A. McGinnies, Republican leader and Former Speaker of the Assembly, arose and offered a motion that Justice Poletti's demand for an "inquiry" be tabled and the adoption of the McGinnies motion by viva voce vote.

Meanwhile, however, Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn, Democratic Leader of the Assembly; John J. Dunnigan, temporary President of the State Senate, and other Democratic leaders, had gotten into the fray, firing verbal volleys into the Republican ranks, until Judge Crane, pounding with his gavel, declared everybody out of order.

Justice Poletti had, however, meanwhile, gotten a strong defense of his measure into the record, asserting that while the Republican Majority Leader in the convention was against his amendment, at least the New York State Association of Young Republican clubs was in accord with it.

Statement Challenged

This was challenged by Ernest D. Leet, of Jamestown, Chairman of the Young Republicans' Board of Governors, who declared in the melee that his group called not only for an Attorney General elected by the voters, but for a limitation of his power to interfere with local district prosecutors.

In attributing the Pitcher objections to the Republican Convention Publicity Bureau, Justice Poletti called on Judge Crane to describe to the delegates the exact nature of the Bureau, to say who has charge of the publicity part of the convention and who has charge of the research part—"if any."

"Is the Bureau of Publicity and Research maintained as an official agency of this convention at the taxpayers' expense?" he asked, "and, if so, are its doors open to us Democrats on this side of the aisle in addition to the Republican leaders?"

Senator Pitcher was at once on his feet.

"No one knows better than Judge Poletti that the minority have been furnished with every research clerk they have asked for, all the publicity men that they need, and so far as the Republicans on this side of the aisle are concerned, they will continue to issue statements as they do, and they won't have to ask Judge Poletti or anyone on the other side whether they will issue them or not," he declared.

Opportunity to Vote

"He need not be afraid. He will get an opportunity to vote on his bill, I am sure, when it gets out on the floor. If it isn't reported he can get a motion to discharge the committe having it in charge. He probably will get a vote on it. He can then discuss it in full."

Strong backing for Justice Poletti came from Assemblyman Steingut and State Senator Dunnigan.

Hostilities later were carried into the field of other debatable proposals when Benjamin C. Ribman, Brooklyn Democrat, objected to the granting of unanimous consent to Harold Riegelman to make a statement regarding a housing amendment of his own following a reading of a proposal by Joseph Clark Baldwin, member of the New York City Council and formerly State Senator, on municipal housing.

Mr. Riegelman contended he had consulted both the Majority and Minority Leaders and that they had no objection to his reading a statement.

"I cannot see what possible objection the delegate may have," Mr. Riegelman added.

"I wish to press my objection, Mr. President," Mr. Ribman declared.

That ended the matter.

Fish Is Opposed

Subsequently Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution after motions and resolutions had ceased to be the order of business of the day, and this time, it was United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic Floor Leader, who objected. When Mr. Fish rose to a question of personal privilege, State Senator Jacob H. Livingston, Brooklyn Democrat, took exception and was upheld by Judge Crane.

"The gentleman," Senator Livingston said, referring to Representative Fish, "rose to a point of personal privilege upon which he was out of order, because he has not been attacked by anybody yet. He probably will be."

Building of Character: This Writer's First Aim

Author! Author!

Anyone who sees Gosta Larsson enter a room can learn much about his character. He gives a quick look round, decides which is the hardest chair, and promptly preempts it—unless a second glance convinces him that there is a still harder one to which he can change.

With that understanding it is simple to turn to the first two books of Mr. Larsson's Swedish saga, "Our Daily Bread" (Vanguard Press) and "Fatherland Farewell" (Harcourt Brace), and trace the author's feeling of responsibility for giving an accurate picture of the last few decades of Swedish history.

If you ask him, Mr. Larsson will tell you that while the incidents and characters in his books are fictitious the heartbreak of poverty and the soaring desire for knowledge are autobiographical. Like the people in his stories he was handicapped and he has triumphed not by ambition, but a desire for knowledge, a spiritual rather than a material victory.

Avoided English Tongue at First

He will explain that there was no money for his education and that to get a scholarship he had to agree to become an engineer. His profession took him first to South Africa and then to the United States. All the time he was avoiding reading or learning much English because he was trying to preserve the integrity of his native tongue and writing constantly with the hope of publication in Sweden. But Sweden would have none of him. So he turned to English, spending his days at all kinds of work from shovelling snow to being a movie extra, and at night pouring over lists of words.

For more than 10 years nothing of his was published and he had not one single word of encouragement. But Mr. Larsson firmly believes that when one has intelligently chosen the vocation which he believes is best for himself that he must go on seeing only the goal and difficulties will dissolve and unforeseen openings appear.

Success to him is not necessarily arrival at the goal, but the progressive building of character, besides which nothing else much matters. In fact the goal may never be attained, but there is no failure if the individual has waged a fine fight and has from day to day gained in character.

Prefers Short Words

Mr. Larsson's thirst for knowledge has not resulted in erudite writing. He writes slowly and goes over his manuscripts again and again, never giving up so long as there is a shorter word which will replace a long one.

His first book showed the disruption of the patriarchal system by industrialism, the second the backwash of the great strike which brought thousands of despairing Swedes to the United States. He is now at work on the third book, which will show the spread of workers' education and the development of strong labor unions with discipline and political responsibility. In the fourth book he will return to his original concept of a central family to illustrate the irony of neutrality and the suffering in Sweden during the war.

So far Mr. Larsson has avoided the Swedish communities in the United States which have furnished his countrymen with their books, and he writes in Brooklyn. He likes to think that he came here as his Viking forebears, but with a fountain pen his only weapon. Now that he is a naturalized citizen he is playing with the idea of following his Swedish saga with an American one.

* * *

Granddaughters vs. Books

Kathleen Norris believes that the most interesting question of the day is granddaughters. While she was in New York city lately she consented to talk—but briefly—with Doubleday Doran about her latest book, "You Can't Have Everything," and the next one, "Heartbroken Melody," which will come out in June.

Mrs. Norris was persuaded to evince a slight interest in "Bricks Without Straw" which her husband, Charles Norris, has written and which Doubleday Doran will bring out in September.

Now and then she ventured a comment on the voyage to Africa and Europe on which the Norrises sailed on April 26, but mainly Mrs. Norris wanted to talk about her two grandchildren, Kate, aged 3, and Nellie, not yet 2. Mrs. Norris needs no luring from her typewriter. Comes Wednesday, and she is in California, Mrs. Norris takes over the two children in the maid's absence. She remarked with the greatest enthusiasm evinced during her stay here that it seems good to be escorting rapturous babies to the parks and beaches of San Francisco again.

Marjorie Shuler

Liquor Loses in Highland Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich.—This city within a city, which retains its suburban residential character though surrounded by the City of Detroit, demonstrated recently that aroused and organized public opinion can defeat the apparently superior forces of the liquor interests. By a two-to-one vote, Highland Park, legally and traditionally dry, turned down a proposal that restaurants be allowed to serve liquor by the glass.

The Charter contains a provision that there shall be no saloons. Last fall the Restaurant Owners Association presented to the Council petitions bearing over 4,000 names asking permission to sell hard liquor by the glass. Because of the protests of a hurriedly assembled group of civic leaders the Council decided to put the question on the ballot at the election this spring.

Meanwhile, the local W. C. T. U. unit with representatives of the churches, music clubs, women's clubs, the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. formed a Citizens Committee and outlined an extensive campaign to keep the city dry. In a house-to-house canvass every voter in the community was approached and given printed arguments against the proposal. Other political issues were successfully kept out of the campaign.

In preparation for their campaign the restaurant owners succeeded in having their president and attorney appointed to the City Police Commission. So certain were these interests of their success that three restaurant owners spent large sums installing cocktail bars.

The vote, however, showed a substantial majority of the citizens opposed to the measure. The campaign, it is now declared, not only kept the city dry but gave it a new civic and moral consciousness, and the Citizens Committee has been asked to continue functioning in the interests of good government generally.

Will to Fight Held Safeguard to Peace

CHICAGO (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told a meeting of industrialists "those who love and want peace must be prepared to fight for peace."

Addressing the thirty-sixth spring convention of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, Mr. Johnson declared:

"Among the tools for peace none is more important than our healthy and sane industrial mobilization program."

To work for peace, he continued, the United States must build up a strong defensive machine so that "no international bully will dare attack us."

The speaker said his Department, after a survey of arsenals, has concluded that even if they were equipped with the best of modern machinery, they would be unable to produce more than 10 per cent of the Army's requirement in time of war.

Civilian production, he said, must produce the other 90 per cent.

N. J. Senate Gets Bill to Legalize Horse-Race Bets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 4—Brushing aside an attempted filibuster by opponents, the Assembly has approved a resolution to send the question of legalized horse race gambling to the voters and today it was ready for Senate action.

The house vote was close—33 to 25—with support drawn from most of the Democratic minority and a divided Republican majority.

Proponents have concentrated arguments largely on the point that the people of the State should be permitted to decide whether the constitution should be amended to legalize race track betting.

The Essex Republicans, supporters of Senator Lester H. Clee, leading opponent of gambling, took up the attempt to block the resolution.

It is expected the referendum will be put off until some time early next spring.

Assemblyman Horace Bogle, Bergen Republican, made the charge that the resolution was being fostered by a small group of gamblers to the detriment of the people.

"This has proved detrimental wherever it was tried," he asserted. "If the people want legalized gambling, why limit it to horse races? Why not throw it open to dog tracks, lotteries, and all forms of gambling?

Public Parking Lots Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Public parking lots, successors to the hitching posts of Main Street, are being provided by more and more towns. And such towns' business is thereby being helped, for shoppers and movie-goers need not hesitate to sally forth with the family car. They can find parking space without wasting gasoline in a vain search along crowded curbs.

Saginaw, Mich., and Clintonville, Wis., now provide parking space for nearly all the cars in their cities, reports the International City Managers' Association here.

Flint, Mich., the Association states, expects to surround its central business district with a belt of municipal parking lots; and Batavia, N. Y., proposes to lease and maintain a number of such lots. The latter will be paid for, it is said, by an assessment on the annual volume of business in the area.

A zoning amendment recently passed in Bronxville, N. Y., rules that all private multiple dwellings and apartments hereafter put up must provide a place for each family's car.

Canada Receives Neutrality Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—For Canada to declare unconditional neutrality at present would be to sever connections with other members of the British Commonwealth, stated C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State in the former Bennett Cabinet, during a recent address before the Kiwanis Club.

He pointed out that Canada is free to assume political independence, but when public officials advocate that the Dominion assume absolute neutrality in any future conflict they advocate Canada's assertion of complete independence and thereby forswear allegiance to the Throne.

"Until we decide to sever connections with the British Empire and become a part of the United States, we cannot depend upon the military aid of that country," he said.

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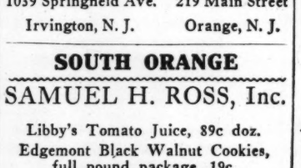

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Glide Through Life

Glide through life—go easy an' smoothe, chile;
Glide through life—don't hurry an' shove.
Take de time to comfort an' soothe, chile;
Glide through life wif patience an' love.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

What They Say

No Change

"Beyond the range of vicissitude: that will be heaven."—Le Baron Cooke.

Halifax's View

"Where democracy has failed, that failure can almost invariably be traced to efforts to attempt too much either in too short a time or in the wrong way."—Lord Halifax.

Nobility and Grace

"The gesture of defense has an inherent nobility and grace which are denied to the gesture of attack."—Katherine Fullerton Gerould.

Are We Driving?

"It is easier for us to make mechanical marvels than to adjust them to our needs. The problems are not to produce new devices and new conveniences, but to catch up with what we have. Have we progressed with the progress of invention? Are we in the driver's seat? or is the machine running us?"—Mrs. Robert Campell Lawson.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

For today's cryptic message, we have a quotation by Emerson:

"EMRSR ON AB CRDRFE RGH-RIE DSBJ KOEMOA. EMRSR ON SRFZZL AB OANPSJBPAEFQZR QFSSORS NFTR LBPS BKA OAM-RSRAE KRFVARNN BD IPSI-BNR."

An Acrostic

First and last letters are given for 6-letter words to be filled in. Definitions for these words appear below:

B— — — — W
R— — — — H
E— — — — E
A— — — — A
D— — — — T

1, Loud cry. 2, Enjoy immensely. 3, Whole. 4, Long-haired. 5, To leave.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Bridgeport, Conn., reader: Try forming 6 different 4-letter words from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

T P S O

What Are the Dimensions?

A rectangular lot contains 270 square rods. It is surrounded by a road that is 1 rod wide. The area of this road is 70 square rods. What are the dimensions of the field?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	firm	robust	
2	undecided	animated	
3	towering	solid	1
4	learned	lustrous	
5	sturdy	abrupt	
6	limited	soaring	
7	misty	scholarly	
8	active	doubtful	
9	hasty	hazy	
10	brilliant	restricted	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Odds and Ends

Florida's Coast

Florida, with approximately 1,987 miles of coast line, leads all other states in this respect.

Polishing Skins

Barracuda skins were largely used before the world war for polishing and finishing wood of various kinds.

The Speedy Rabbit?

For all the speed that rabbits seem to have, they really travel no faster than 35 miles per hour.

The First Olympics

When the Olympic games originated, in 776 B. C., they consisted not only of track and field events, but of contests in poetry and drama.

Strads

There are about 540 violins, violas, and cellos in existence which are known to have been made by Antonius Stradivarius, of Cremona, Italy.

First Mail Orders

The mail order business first took concrete form about 1872 in the organization of farmer grange alliances for the purpose of collective buying.

Bank of England

The Bank of England was created by the Tonnage Act in 1694. The movement toward its establishment sprang from the city merchants' dislike of the London goldsmiths for their speculative propensities.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEIBMAN, M. A.

The "Shema"

Shema is simply the Hebrew word for "hear," and came to designate that famous passage in the book of Deuteronomy which begins in the original, *shema, yisrael, Adonai, Elohenu, Adonai echad,* or, as our English version has it, "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord"—and then goes on, "and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart . . . (Deut. 6:4f.), words which were quoted by the Master himself when he was asked to state the greatest commandment of the law (Matt. 22:37).

From the earliest days it has been the custom to teach the Hebrew child this "Shema," the rule being that it should be memorized as one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of his lessons. In its article on "Shema" the Jewish Encyclopedia refers to Deut. 6:4 as having "ever been regarded as the confession of belief in the One God" (vol. XI p. 266). Among the Jews the "shema" is repeated morning and evening.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

'Why Peel Potatoes?'

A new and novel business has sprung up in Seattle—a business adaptable to the needs of many with but a small capital. It is the business of supplying peeled potatoes to the housewife.

"Why peel potatoes?" is the slogan. Potato paring machines are inexpensive; and potatoes bought wholesale, pared by machinery, and sold in suitable containers, can be furnished the housewife at a fair price, and still yield a profit to the enterprise.—Robert D. W., Seattle, Wash.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Keep On'

One person goes out; and the company decides what he is to do when he comes in (play a note on the piano, smell a flower, or something of the sort).

The company sings the words "Keep on" to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," getting louder as the victim comes nearer to performing the selected action, fainter as he retires from it, until he at last does what is required of him.

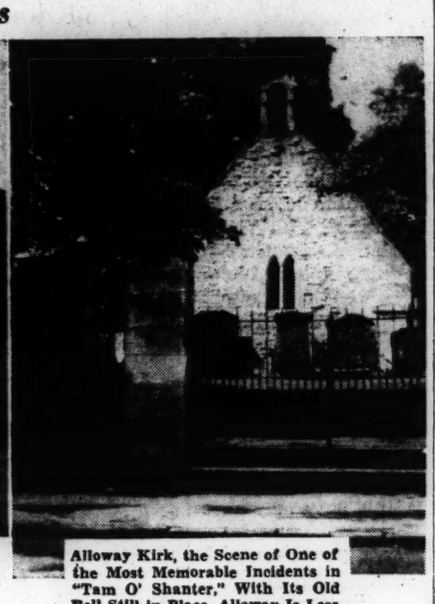
Try it—it's lots of fun!—Mrs. F. L. A., Stoke-on-Trent, England.

Jest a Minute

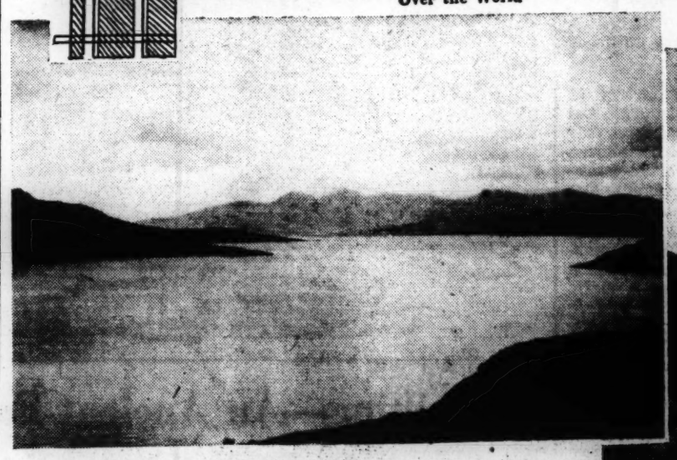
"—but the ad said no salesman would call!"

In the Land of Burns

The Auld Clay Biggin Where Burns Was Born. The Cottage of the Scottish Bard Is Visited Every Year by Admirers of the Poet From All Over the World



Alloway Kirk, the Scene of One of the Most Memorable Incidents in "Tam O' Shanter," With Its Old Bell Still in Place. Alloway Is Less Than Three Miles South of Ayr



Loch Doon, Tranquil and Friendly, One of Scotland's Beauty Spots, Is Surrounded by Hills Which Rise in a Gentle Sweep From the Water's Edge

Monitor Camera Club From E. Madge Carless, Bristol, England

The Brig o' Doon, With Its Bonnie Banks and Braes

In Lighter Vein

Snappy Title

"Quit Your Skidding" is the title of a new book issued by a tire company.

The Tandem

He: "I don't see why this new tandem of ours should seem so hard to pedal."

She: "Well, the only thing I don't like, dear, is the way these foot rests keep moving up and down."

Words That Don't Seem to Ring True

(Send In Your Own)

"If you hadn't told me, I wouldn't have dreamed that that was last year's hat."

"Let me have the check."

"I don't mind letting you drive my car."

"Can't you stay to dinner?"

Symbols

The teacher was explaining the difference between the stately rose and the modest violet.

"You see, children," she said, "a beautiful, well-dressed woman walks along the street, but she is proud and does not greet anybody—that is the rose. But behind her comes a small creature with bowed head——"

"Yes, miss, I know," Tommy interrupted. "That's her husband."—Pearson's.

Japan's Diet

"Say, Dad, has the Japanese Diet anything to do with a reducing fad?"

"Yes, Son — reducing China's size."

Less Than Nothing

Every letter between England and India should reach its destination within a week. As soon as machines are available, it is expected this time will be cut by a further 100 per cent.—Indian Paper.

Who says it's quicker to 'phone — Humorist.

Daily Anecdote

Help From Home

Most of the credit in perfecting the modern engine goes to James Watt, who was an uneducated poor Scotch lad. He once walked the busy streets of London seeking any kind of job. But continued poverty while inventing, did not discourage him. His fine wife Margaret was glad to brave the hardships of life for her husband.

Once she wrote him, while he was in London, undergoing enough to discourage the best of men, the following: "If the engine will not work, something else will. Never despair!"

Quotation for Today

LET not him who hath no house tear down the house of his neighbor, but rather let him strive diligently to build one for himself, thus, by example, showing confidence that when his own is built it will stand undisturbed.—LINCOLN.

Brevities

Denver Post: Don't question your wife's judgment—look whom she married.

Los Angeles Times: There may be no further point in buying a bound atlas, as Europe is now definitely a loose-leaf proposition.

Humorist: To play polo with a fashionable club, we are told, one must be prepared to spend as much as £2,000 a year. We have decided to stick to croquet.

North American Newspaper Alliance Inc. (c): A condition has arisen through Middle Europe whereby a fellow must keep the radio going 24 hours a day to know what nationality he is.

Washington Post: Another vanishing American is the one who spends less than he earns.

Detroit News: Another step-saving household convenience is a family that doesn't mind eating in the kitchen.

Toronto Star: A local Scot who went to see the Snow White film says that the artist Disney do sae badly.

Punch ©: A writer of Spring-cleaning Notes points out that the appearance of strange lumps after papering a wall is probably a sign that the paste was too thick. Or, again, that you omitted to take down the pictures first.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Trees and Shrubs Turn Green in the Spring?

Many trees and shrubs are almost totally inactive in the winter. With the approach of cold weather, their leaves drop off and the sap ceases to flow. But with the first warm days of spring, there comes an awakening and renewal of activity. Buds and leaves are formed as the sap surges upward, and the leaves are predominantly green.

This greenness is a fundamental characteristic of plant life, as distinguished from animal life or inorganic matter. The only plants lacking in green coloring are the parasites, which grow on other living plants or animals (as, for example, the mistletoe), and the saprophytes, which grow on the decaying remains of animals and plants (as the mushrooms and other fungi).

It is the chlorophyll, or green coloring-matter, in plants, aided by the action of the sunlight, which

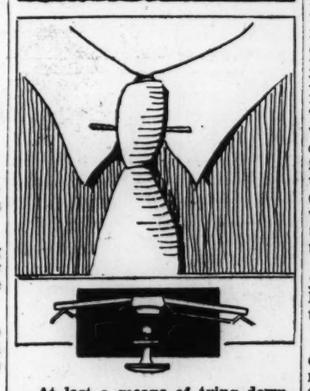
enables the plants to take chemical compounds that are low in the scale and make them over into other compounds higher in the chemical scale, which they can use for food. Thus, from carbon dioxide obtained from the air, soil, and water, plants are able to manufacture starches and sugars for food. Here, in nature, we find a kind of alchemy far more important than the much-sought changing of baser metals into gold.

All earthly creatures use plants for food, either directly or indirectly. Meat-eaters are no exception, for they include in their diet animals which, in turn, feed on plants. All plants (with the exception of parasites and saprophytes) contain green pigment or chlorophyll, though some of them, like certain algae and seaweeds, have other colors so mixed with the chlorophyll as to appear brown or red.

W. P. Keasbey

(Question submitted by A. H. W., Salinas, Kansas)

With the Inventors



At last a means of tying down the elusive collar clasp! This combination clasp and collar button snaps together, assuring the desired trim appearance. Joseph H. Heckman, Chicago, was awarded United States Patent No. 2,101,617 for the unique device.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beautiful Hands

New York City

She was an office worker, but her hands were red and rough, and her hours seemed long; at least, she was late several evenings in coming from the office.

Finally, the reason was disclosed. She had been cleaning the walls!

"But surely," a friend said, "your building management furnishes help for that kind of work."

It was then revealed that the building management had sent a woman to do the work, but she was frail, and the office worker thought the woman should not climb the ladder, which was necessary to reach the highest part of the walls. So she did that part of it herself.

When it was suggested that she could have asked the building superintendent to send someone else in place of the frail worker, she said, "I thought of that. But then she might have lost her job; and she seemed to need it. I didn't mind doing it."

The little episode has been related several times, once as a "beauty hint" on a radio program.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Adjourned Without Vote

Question: A motion to adjourn was made and seconded, and the meeting was declared adjourned without a vote. As the meeting started to break up, a point of order was made that the motion had not been voted on. Another member declared from the floor that vote on a motion to adjourn was not necessary, and the meeting dissolved. In this particular case it was apparent that there was a general wish to adjourn, so no injustice was done.

(a) How should the minutes read, however? Should they show that there was no objection? How could it be ascertained that there was no objection unless a vote were taken? In the Monitor series by Arthur T. Lewis, "Parliamentary Law Simplified," the fifteenth article states: "A meeting may . . . be adjourned without a vote, provided there is no objection." In "Parliamentary Law in Beacondale" (No. 7) it states that "a mere motion to adjourn does not adjourn the meeting . . . when it is carried, and not until then, is adjournment actually effective." Please explain the conflict.

(b) If the meeting were adjourned unlawfully, would the following meeting be a continuation of the former meeting?

Answer: (a) There is really no conflict. It is true that a meeting may be adjourned, just as it may take any other ordinary action, without a vote if there is no objection. It is also true that a mere motion does not decide anything. The question must be put to the assembly for its decision. But, the assembly may decide the question by either (1) a formal vote or (2) unanimous agreement. Even though a motion be made and seconded, if the chair believes it is generally favored, he may take the vote by what is called "unanimous consent" in order to expedite business. Apparently, that is what the chair thought had been done in the case presented in the question.

But the important detail of putting the question to the assembly by asking "Is there any objection to adjournment?" was overlooked. Consequently, the point of order was well taken, and the chair should then have asked if there was any objection to adjournment. A presiding officer, may, under certain conditions, such as disorder or an emergency, declare a meeting adjourned, but he does not otherwise have that right.

The member who incorrectly stated that a vote was not necessary, apparently failed to realize that unanimous agreement is in effect a vote in which everyone says "aye" and there are no negative votes. Probably the point of order was not intended as an objection to the adjournment.

The minutes should state what happened, namely: "A motion to adjourn was made and seconded, whereupon the meeting was declared adjourned.

(b) No. Whatever might be said of the details of the procedure, there seems no doubt that the meeting adjourned and that the members agreed to the adjournment.

Innocence

O Innocence, how glorious and happy a portion are thou to the breast that possesses thee! Truth is thy strongest friend.—Henry Fielding.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poetry*

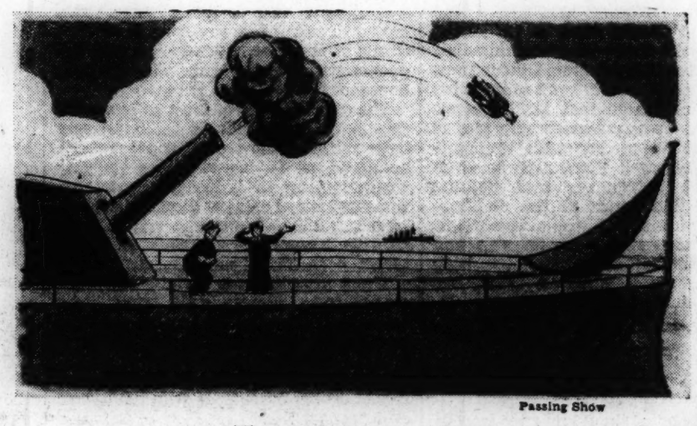
By LE PELLEY

IN SPRINGTIME WHY ARE ALL THE COWS SUCH EARLY MORNING BROWSERS..?
NOW LET ME SEE... TA DA DI DA TA DA TA DA...
NEVER MIND THIS POETRY — COME PLAY BASEBALL..
Ahmm.... LET ME SEE.....
"... EARLY MORNING BROWSERS..." ... WHAT RHYMES WITH 'BROWSERS' ??
TROUSERS..
HE NEED'N'T GET SO PEEVED AS ALL THAT.... !!!

Culled Comics—*From England*

—Answers

"Fancy a big man like you having tin soldiers."



Passing Show

"He saw it done at the circus, sir!"

Humorist

"I don't expect you to overtire yourself, Mabel, but I do think you might at least give me a little help on the hills."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "There is no defeat except from within. There is really no insurmountable barrier save your own inherent weakness of purpose."

An Acrostic: Bellow, Relish, Entire, Angora, Depart.

Letter Juggling: Spot, post, stop, pota, tops, opts.

What Are the Dimensions?: 15 rods by 18 rods.

Fun With Synonyms: Firm—solid; undecided — doubtful; towering — soaring; learned—scholarly; sturdy—robust; limited—restricted; misty—hazy; active—animated; hasty—abrupt; brilliant—lustrous.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Basic Concepts of Fair Play"

DEMOCRACY has a genius for adaptability. Given freedom of discussion and a lively appreciation for the essentials of liberty, tolerance, and justice, the difficult business of fitting government to new social and economic conditions can be worked out. In recent years necessary regulation of a modern industrial economy has become democracy's greatest problem.

Parliaments and congresses are designed for setting up broad policies, not for detailed supervision of business enterprise. They must delegate authority to administrative agencies for that work. Even the courts are not designed for continuous examination and regulation. To meet the need quasi-judicial, quasi-administrative functions have been given to permanent commissions.

For many of them procedures have been worked out which, combined with review by the courts, adequately safeguard freedom and justice while facilitating government. But in the United States in the last few years so many new agencies have been hastily set up that in some cases suitable and safe procedures have not been established.

One agency which has particularly concerned Americans jealous of their liberties is the National Labor Relations Board. By the terms of the Wagner Act it has the duty of protecting workers' rights to collective bargaining. It is not charged with equal protection of employers' rights in a labor dispute. "Unfair labor practices" by unions are left to redress in the courts. It has been felt by many that equality would have to be obtained by amendment of the Wagner Act. Such amendment may still be required. But it now appears that the Labor Board's procedures can be improved by court review. In the Jones & Laughlin case last year the Supreme Court held the Board's procedure adequate. But improvements are needed. And they are now in prospect.

The Board has moved to stay its cases against the Ford and Republic Steel Corporations because of questions about procedure. Apparently this implies no decision to abandon proceedings against these companies, but only a step to make sure that they shall have such complete and fair hearings that the Board's rulings will not be set aside by the courts on that ground.

This action seems to be impelled by two events of the last week. One was the Ford lawyers' move to obtain an investigation of the methods by which the Board arrived at its decision in the Ford case. The other was the Supreme Court's decision and remarks in the Kansas City Stock Yards case. Here the court rescinded an order of the Secretary of Agriculture fixing commission rates. It did so on the ground that a "full hearing" had not been given commission merchants. It said that a government agency should give those affected by its orders opportunity to know their meaning and to make full answer before taking action to make them effective. And on the general question of procedures by quasi-judicial administrative agencies it said:

> The maintenance of proper standards on the part of Administrative agencies in the performance of their quasi-judicial functions is of the highest importance and in no way cripples or embarrasses the exercise of the appropriate authority. On the contrary, it is in their manifest interest.
>
> For, as we have said at the outset, if these multiplying agencies deemed to be necessary in our complex society are to serve the purposes for which they are created and endowed with vast powers they must accredit themselves by acting in accordance with the cherished judicial tradition embodying the basic concepts of fair play.

This has apparently awakened the Labor Board. And there is the prospect that its functioning will be rendered fairer and its utility increased. The Supreme Court's words have a wider application, however. They may well be taken to heart by all administrative agencies. They give encouragement to all who abide in the confidence that democratic processes are adaptable to a complex industrial society.

Leveling a Bumpy Road

AUTOMOBILE dealers in the United States, through their national organization, are asking abandonment of the plan by which automobile shows and the introduction of new models by manufacturers take place in the fall instead of at the first of the calendar year. If the dealers believe this change would increase total sales and thereby production and jobs, they should show how. A slight increase might not outweigh benefits of the present plan in stabilizing production.

It was to help level out the sharp valleys and peaks in the all-too-seasonal business of automobile manufacturing that the autumn show was introduced a few years ago. The benefits to workers from even a partial stabilization of employment are something very much to be cherished, and the complaint of the dealers that the early show "takes the edge off" the Christmas trade and spring buying of cars is an acknowledgment that it has accomplished some of its purpose of smoothing out the buying cycle.

Unless there is more justification than has been shown for a splurge of early spring buying at the expense of months of relative idleness, the automotive manufacturers would be well justified in resisting the demand for a throwback to old and injurious methods.

Defense

THE United States Senate passes the $1,000,000,000 navy bill. This has been called a State Department navy. It is plainly designed more for defense of national interests, prestige, and policy than for actual protection of American shores. New battleships become diplomatic counters. There were some rather contradictory efforts in Congress to build them and then anchor them to strict territorial defense uses. Many who voted for them would not begin defending America west of the Philippines. This navy was voted in the belief it can be a stabilizing influence in the world today. If the American people insist that national policy shall be defended first of all by justice and reasonableness, this navy may have that effect.

Free Speech or Personal Rule?

AT A time when the political dominance of Huey Long over Louisiana was at its height someone raised the point that the Constitution provides, "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." The clause, of course, was not actually invoked, but the pressure of public opinion was felt throughout the United States. The thought in it begins to take on significance again with reference to the suppressions of free speech in Jersey City by Mayor Frank Hague. When the head of a large city, holding sway over a large part of his state, declares "I am the law" and swings a ruthless police department into action to enforce his fiat that no person shall speak in public without his permission, then something has happened to republican government.

The abduction of Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, from Journal Square where he attempted to speak Saturday night, and his forcible deportation from the city have rightly aroused protests from all parts of the nation and from conservatives as well as liberals. Two members of Congress announce they intend to challenge Mayor Hague's autocratic rule by going into his city for speeches of denunciation. The interests of the rest of the country in the maintenance of free speech—also guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution—are properly brought to bear to preserve it in New Jersey. This is the essence of the constitutional guarantees—not simply their existence as words on paper but their vitality as active, living rules of conduct in the hearts of American citizens.

Führer to Duce—"Remember?"

ANOTHER spadeful of forgiveness and forgetfulness is to be heaped on the hatchet that Italy and Great Britain are burying. This, at any rate, is the portent of reports of Italian accession to the Montreux agreement of 1936.

This agreement was the result of negotiations which at the time were held aloft as proof that a dissatisfied power could obtain adjustments in its favor by peaceful methods. Turkey had asked for a revision of the Lausanne Straits Convention which prohibited Turkish fortification of the Dardanelles. All the powers concerned, with the exception of Italy, agreed. Italy refused to send representatives to the conference because of the imposition of League sanctions against the Ethiopian adventure. It was this imposition of sanctions which finally drove Italy out of the anti-German Stresa front and into partnership on the Rome-Berlin axis. In sanctions too lay the British-Italian friction which drove Anthony Eden out of Britain's Foreign Secretaryship.

Now, as Reichsführer Hitler enjoys Roman hospitality, come reports of Italian willingness to accept Turkey's position in the Dardanelles. These reports may mean something to Turkey, but they must mean more to those who want to be sure that no resentment over sanctions remains in Il Duce's mind for Herr Hitler to play upon with "Remember when—?"

Charing Cross Road

LONDON'S famous street of second-hand bookshops, the Charing Cross Road, is being invaded. The haberdashers are ousting the booksellers. The browser, if he be a learned browser, will surely regret the substitution of collars for scholars; and even if he be one who can only say, with Mr. W. H. Davies,

> When I went down past Charing Cross
> A plain and simple man was I,

his simple tastes will scarcely relish the change from print to cambric. Nor will those who watch zealously to preserve the old traditions be appeased by any attempt of the haberdashers to offer a sock to Cerberus.

Nevertheless, although London, as lovers of the time-honored and picturesque never cease to remind us, is changing rapidly—although the aspect of the streets, and sometimes, of late, their ancient names, alter from day to day—it is surprising how deeply rooted are associations with a trade or profession. Fleet Street with its presses, Harley Street with its doctors, Savile Row for clothes, and many others are still, as much as ever, current synonyms for the work that is carried on there; and as yet this new mood of haberdash and daring seems not very widespread.

Sod House Heroes

Book News of the Day

IN THE 1880's David Beaton, hero of Rose Wilder Lane's FREE LAND (New York: Longmans Green. $2.50), left his Minnesota home with his bride, a team and a thousand dollars, for Dakota Territory. He filed on 320 acres of land, put up a sod house, and cut wild hay, to feed his stock and to burn—twisted into ropes by hand. The native sod was so tough that horses could not plow it, so he hired oxen while he worked on the railroad, then building west, with his team.

The first winter was so severe that old-timers still talk about it. Trains stopped running, and supplies ran short; two or three families would move into the same house, grind wheat in a coffee mill, and live on the mush. Storms would come up without warning, often bringing tragedy in their wake. The wind would be like a wall, and a man might get lost between his house and his barn. Sometimes children would be caught in a blizzard on the way home from school; they might be rescued or they might burrow into a haystack and huddle together until the storm passed.

The soil was enormously fertile; of course it might lack rain all during the growing season, but one good crop year would make up for two or three failures. Horse thieves ran off stock, claim jumpers made trouble, and occasionally the settlers, since there was no organized government, took the law into their own hands. Once the Indians made a threatening demonstration, and David Beaton was instrumental in averting a clash. Settlers had to borrow money and to buy supplies and machinery on credit; sometimes their notes bore 3 per cent interest a month, with everything they had mortgaged for collateral.

David and Mary Beaton's story is that of any pioneer family. Mary Beaton took care of her children, cooked, washed and ironed; often she worked in the field beside her husband. Sometimes the "breaks" were in their favor, sometimes against them. But they had faith, hope and courage, sympathy and a helping hand for others less fortunate; and a sense of humor. And they conquered.

This is a fine, full-bodied novel, similar to but superior to Miss Lane's "Let the Hurricane Roar." The descriptions are powerful realism, especially those of the beauty and the terror of the untamed plains. The incidents are historically correct (perhaps the Indian scare is a bit fantastic), the secondary characters are faithful to frontier types, and the main ones are live people. There is humor in David's spinsterish sister and her capture of a prairie, Romeo; genial neighborliness in the relations of the Beatons with the wagon tramps from Indian Territory; and high pathos in their rescue of the waifs from the sheep range.

Yet a social-economic implication is no less important than the narrative interest. Miss Lane seems to be saying that land (which might well be translated "opportunity") was never free; from the Egypt-to-Canaan migration it has had to be paid for in vision, enterprise, toil and privation. And that the conquerors of the prairie, facing hardships undreamed of today, expected no favors from a paternalistic government; they knew that farm relief could come only from their own efforts. K. C. K.

Heavy Weather

Quilting—An Ancient Folk Art

EVERY rural family that has any pride in its household has quilts of its own making. Some have been handed down for generations, others are current products. Practically every rural household has hanging in the attic or storeroom a "piece bag" wherein gay colored gingham remnants are hoarded against the time for piecing. Nondescript bits too small for regular patterns are saved for "crazy quilts"—patchwork affairs sewn together without regard to pattern. These usually are on the children's beds, and the finest patterns in the guest room. Yet sentiment often plays a part in a quilt's value. One highly prized "crazy quilt" of which I know is beloved by a woman because it is made from remnants of dresses her daughter wore as a child. Another cherishes a silk quilt made of her husband's discarded neckties!

Ordinarily the quilt is padded with cotton—some mountain women raise their own; others have lamb's wool interiors and I have even heard of their being padded with thistledown. Many patterns are standard, like Wedding Ring and Double Wedding Ring, Lone Star, Log Cabin, Napoleon's Wreath, Sunflower, Sunburst, Fan, and Moon and Star. Others are original and bear unique names—Bird in a Tree, Old Maid's Ramble, Dove at the Window, Toad in a Puddle, Solomon's Crown, Bear's Paw, Hearts and Gizzards, and Rob Peter to Pay Paul.

Some New England patterns are said to be identical with those of the North Country of England, definitely proving their descent through many generations of quilters.

Every section of this country has its creators of original quilt designs. Just as the Oriental prayer rugs reflect in their patterns the thoughts of the weavers, so America's rural quilters—especially those in isolated regions—are themselves reflected in their handiwork. Up in the Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Carolina mountains, "wood pretties"—the native wildflowers—often inspire the needlewoman. The graceful cup of the tulip tree has been successfully used.

But true artists are not bound by what the physical eye takes in. These geniuses of the quilting frame use a lively imagination in forming from bits of cloth blossoms of delightful originality. Roses may be blue, orange, lavender, or green, and birds of no natural color or shape. Like the Irish who weave into their tweeds the hue of the earth, the sky, the grass beneath their feet, the mountain women are not sparing with color. Of course, the blending of the whole into a pleasing presentment is the thing. And this is no mere domestic chore; it is even more than a craft. It is an expression of high taste in form and color—a true type of American folk art. Never should it be permitted to languish. M. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

John Citizen Breathes Again

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

T. A. N. of Arlington, Va., would have been gratified had he seen the suddenly opened shutters, the faces peering reassuredly out of doors and windows, and the lifting of the pall of fear and foreboding, which followed publication of his letter to the Monitor pointing out that Mr. Roosevelt didn't really mean anything by his use of military terms in his last campfire—I mean fireside—talk.

Not being the kind to put much importance in things Presidents say I don't believe I would have worried much had I noticed the use of the military terms in Roosevelt's talk, but all the other intelligent people about me, I find, were scared stiff. They had for long been looking under their beds each night for whatever one finds under beds when a dictatorship is brewing. Of course there are a few who voted for the New Deal and who know of course that the President can say or do no wrong, and felt that if he wanted to use military terms, why he could. But for the most part the citizens, despite their intelligence and despite their careful study of the issues, have seen the worst in everything that has come from Washington. I don't know really why they should, but I suppose it's for the same reason that Mr. Roosevelt sees everyone who disagrees with him as an economic oppressor with big nail-studded heels, well worn. Anyway, even though the newspapers said nothing about the imminence of the dictatorship after that speech, the citizenry was convinced that it was on its way, and T. A. N.'s explanation that it has been forestalled, for a while at least, has started business here up again.

Wilmette, Ill. R. W. C.

Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This problem of should married women work when there is no real necessity for their doing so can be solved if we are willing to try to put ourselves in the place of the person without a position who really needs one, and realize how we should feel ourselves, then apply the Golden Rule. ETHEL SPENCER

Alameda, Calif.

"Laymen's Part in Railroads"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of the Monitor under the caption: "Laymen's Part in Railroads," you make the statement: "Yet if there is any set of wages out of line in the United States, it is probably that of railroad employees."

While Mr. Harrison is chairman of the Railway Executives (Labor) Association, the group which he individually represents is very poorly paid. As a railroader of forty years' service, I am under the impression that your statement is made without due investigation of either railroad conditions or wages. During my first twenty-two years of railroading my wages were not a living wage. Also most rail men are away from home two thirds of the time, paying their own expenses which must come out of their household expenses at home.

The official forces of most railways are top-heavy, many officials receiving very large salaries. The prevalent propaganda seems to be to blame wages for any slackening up in industrial prosperity, whereas lack of sales is the main reason. In our western country, so called, competition is owned by the railways themselves, both busses and trucks.

There are no more freight and passenger train feeders, only trunk lines being in operation. The feeders are railway-owned trucks and busses. The passenger travel has gone to privately owned autos, the short haul freight to the trucks owned by persons who haul their own produce. FRED S. CARTER

Oakland, Calif.

Voteless Washington

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I regret that in your otherwise excellent news story on voteless Washington of April 28 there is no reference to what is generally agreed to be the major difficulty in the matter, the Negro vote.

Chief opposition to District suffrage comes from those who feel that Negroes might hold the balance of power and that their vote might easily be controlled by bosses. It is estimated that between 23 and 24 per cent of those eligible to vote would be Negroes.

I do not share this opposition, and it is only necessary to point to adjacent Maryland as an answer, where Negroes have the vote.

Local newspaper editors advocating suffrage have boldly discussed the subject and their courage has spread to timid news desks. Why not mention it?

Washington, D. C. JOHN BROWN

Largest Dry Community?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have been asked whether Evanston, Illinois, with its population of 63,000, is possibly the largest dry community in the country of its own action.

From all the information we are able to gather, I think that statement is probably correct, although I believe that Oak Park has a few more people and is also listed as one of the dry communities in Illinois.

There are some other and larger communities which have voted against particular types of liquor licenses, as, for example, the vote by which Lansing, Michigan, recently decided against the sale of strong liquors by the drink, though beer sale and package sale is allowed. EDWARD B. DUNFORD

Anti-Saloon League

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Imperialism by Propaganda?

By Robert Grove

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

ONE of the most interesting phenomena to observe in Latin America is the fight on the propaganda and counter-propaganda fronts. Italy, Germany, Japan led off. France plunged in and now Great Britain has stumbled in, sometimes being original and sometimes taking leaves out of the pages of the totalitarian states. The cultural approach to concessions, to commerce and to privileged position can, and should, be termed "cultural imperialism," as it is the direct successor of the territorial, military and financial imperialisms of yesterday. It seeks the same ends. Only, judging from the money and energy spent in it, it would appear that countries which indulge in cultural imperialism seek either more than they are willing to announce publicly, or that it is no longer so easy to achieve positions or preferment because the nations which have special gifts to offer are now more mature and less easy to sway or to lead.

Whether by accident or by design, the United States, which has been the slowest to enter into this new form of cultural competition, shot off two "cultural" guns at about the same time. To the inauguration of President Roberto M. Ortiz in Argentina went the "flying fortresses," and to Brazil there went a squad of strapping young American basketball players.

Almost everyone interpreted the flight of the "flying fortresses" as a very subtle but direct answer to Italy, whose bombers had just been to Brazil. Three groups of excellent Italian aviators had flown to Brazil and over Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Bruno Mussolini's plane was given to the Brazilian Government with highly publicized ceremonies in which the Duce's son was modestly acclaimed as the world's best flier. By sending the "flying fortresses" to Argentina, by way of the West Coast, and not by way of Brazil, as might have been done, the Government of the United States saved itself from being called an imitator of Italy and yet indicated, too, that it has fliers and bombing planes.

Some Brazilians took the flight as a direct slap at recent events in their own land. They felt that Uncle Sam was making a very pointed show of its approval of Argentine democracy and as pointed a criticism of the coup d'état of November in Brazil.

We may be prejudiced, but the acclaim by Brazilian newspapers and reporters of the constant and unfailing sportsmanship of the American basketball players in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo seems to be an object lesson in the type of propaganda that really counts in cultural imperialism or in cultural rapprochement. Nearly every Rio and São Paulo paper criticized severely the lack of sportsmanship of their national players and the unfairness of the referees and judges who, they say, invariably favored the Brazilian boys over the Americans, and praised the Americans for never once resorting to rough tactics or for never criticizing a judge's decision.

All up and down Latin America propagandists of one sort or another are fighting for something or other. I have still to find another illustration of activity which might be classified as "propaganda" which has produced such documentary evidence of its effectiveness as that of the basketballers. The flying bombers have gone and are forgotten. The basketballers are gone but not forgotten. They were an unusual group, to be sure, but they prove what the right kind of cultural ambassador can accomplish. But the humor of it all lies in the fact that the basketballers were not propagandists at all!

Pulitzer Awards: Monitor Previews

FOLLOWING are quotations from The Christian Science Monitor's original reviews of the play and the books which won the 1938 Pulitzer awards:

OUR TOWN: "It took courage and faith to put on this tender, unpretentious chronicle of decent, ordinary men and women, a courage and faith triumphantly justified in the outcome."

THE LATE GEORGE APLEY: ". . . a sympathetic and understanding picture of that class which has for generations exemplified the Puritan ideal."

THE ROAD TO REUNION, 1865-1900: ". . . a dispassionate and judicious appraisal of the years following the war, from a constructive point of view . . ."

ANDREW JACKSON: PORTRAIT OF A PRESIDENT: ". . . an attempt to find the man in the fog of history, propaganda and legend that has surrounded him in a century . . . Mr. James's best work . . . justifying his avowed intention to raise biography to the level of literature."

PEDLAR'S PROGRESS: THE LIFE OF BRONSON ALCOTT: "He . . . set out to write a creative biography and a biography that throws illumination on the nature of America. These two purposes have been accomplished."

COLD MORNING SKY: ". . . on the whole, it would be difficult to find a more promising modern poet or a more quietly moving book."